CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28773—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1892.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	24th June.
B.L.	THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
†	SIAM	3033	500	H. T. Weighell	8th "
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Hornoo	15th "
†*	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	22nd "
B.L.	ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th "
†	SIAM	3033	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L.	GANGES	4937	800	T. J. Allerton	12th "
†*	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th "
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4165	800	W.D.G. Worcester.	26th "
†	SIAM	3033	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	4972	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th "

Saturday.

B.L. ORIENTAL .... 4972 1200 L. H. Moule ..... 24th Sept.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* These vessels proceed to Aden only and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi and London. No passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these steamers.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Masagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S.S. Co:; also Circular Passage-Tickets, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

June 30th July 28th.
July 14th August 11th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

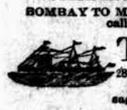
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, June 11th, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.



THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

25th June. 26th July. 23rd August.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 4, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	600	1st July.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Augt.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deporis	3,800	650	22nd June.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	22nd July.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	560	8th July.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,393	559	8th Augt.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 14, 1892.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for Messrs, Clubs, Societies, Schools, Stores, Up-Country Firms and Private Individuals cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in al parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, 22nd June, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 26th June, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 23rd June, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th June, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.,

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security

DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN.)
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	29th June.
ARMENIA	3595	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 6, 1892.

"MacIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamer WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Captain.	About
*LYCIA	3139	McNay	2nd July for Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess; is fitted with Electric Light; and has all Cabins amidships.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 8 a. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
" 49-50 Parliament Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

CHAMPAGNES OF REPUTE.

STOCKED BY TREACHER & Co., Ld.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
GIESLER'S "Extra Cuvee"	Bottles	70 8	78 0
Do. do.	½ "	40 12	44 0
GIESLER'S "for India" Brand	bottles	62 12	69 4
Do. do. do.	½ "	36 4	40 12
HEIDSIECK'S Dry Monopole	bottles	69 4	77 0
Do. do.	½ "	39 8	44 0
POMMERY & GRENO, Extra Sec.	bottles	81 8	91 8
Do. do. do.	½ "	43 0	47 12
PERRIER, JOUET'S "finest dry"	bottles	59 4	66 0
Do. do. do.	½ "	33 0	36 4
Do. "Reserve Cuvee"	bottles	68 0	76 0
Do. do. do.	½ "	38 8	43 0
ROEDERER'S "Reserve"	bottles	71 8	79 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	bottles	33 0	36 4
Do. do. do.	½ "	19 12	22 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TENNIS,— WHITE, DRABS, & GREYS.

SOAP SHRUNK.—CRICKET CASHMERE FINISH.

"ENTIRELY NEW STYLES"—SUITS.

HOAR & CO., {TAILORS,} BOMBAY.

NEUBERG'S

STANDARD SMOKING MIXTURES.

FRESH AND RELIABLE.

"PYRAMID" MIXTURE, Mild.
Rs. 2 per ½ lb. tin.

"1888" MIXTURE, Medium Mild.
Per ½ lb. tin, Rs. 2. Per 1 lb. tin, Rs. 3-12.

"GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE, Medium Full.
Per ½ lb. tin, Re. 1-12. Per 1 lb. tin, Rs. 3-4.

"RIFLE" MIXTURE, Full.
Rs. 2-8 per 1 lb. tin.

BEST VALUE FOR THE MONEY IN INDIA.

CONDITIONERS FOR THE MONSOON

Large size, Rs. 3 each. Medium size, Rs. 2-8 each. Small size, Rs. 2 each.

Promotes and assists the "Conditioning" of Cigars, Cigarettes or Tobaccos in the simplest and readiest manner. Convenient, Portable, and Unbreakable.

J. NEUBERG, {MEDOW STREET,} BOMBAY.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON

THORPE AND CO.'S WATERPROOFS!

REGULATION CAPES (SEALED PATTERN) ANDERSON'S, BEST QUALITY, SEWN, AND TAPED.
Rs. 35.

ANDERSON'S BROWN TWILLED INVERNESS CAPES, SEWN AND TAPED.
Rs. 30.

ANDERSON'S MOUSE CASHMERE COATS, SHOULDER CAPES, WELL VENTILATED, TAPED AND SEWN. THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF.
Rs. 26.

ANDERSON'S FAWN SERGE COATS, PERFECT VENTILATION, A SPECIALITY.
Rs. 30.

DRAB VULCANIZED INVERNESS CAPES.
Rs. 16-8.

STOUT DRAB, TWILL WATERPROOF SHEETS, 84 by 48 (SOILED). Reduced from Rs. 16-8
To Rs. 10-8.

60-INCH DRAB TWILL WATERPROOF SHEETING.
Rs. 4-8 per yard.

DRIVING APRONS, LINED FANCY TWEEDS.
Rs. 15.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Re. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { Near Jooma Musjid, BOMBAY.

PIANOS FOR INDIA.

PLACED WELL IN FRONT OF COMPETITION.

MANUFACTURED BY

THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND RELIABLE MAKERS.

SEASONED MATERIALS, NEWEST CONSTRUCTION.

STRONGLY AND SOLIDLY BUILT, ELEGANT EXTERIOR.

WE STATE without hesitation that these Pianos cannot but REFLECT CREDIT on our RECOMMENDATION and MORE IMPORTANT, give the MOST UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION and CONTENT BUYERS.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S

STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 825.
On the Hire Purchase System..... {For 12 months, Rs. 76 per month. For 24 months, Rs. 40 per month.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
GRAND SYMPATHETIC UPRIGHT PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 780.
On the Hire Purchase System..... {For 12 months, Rs. 72 per month. For 24 months, Rs. 40 per month.

JULIUS BLUTHNER'S
ALIQUOT BOUDOIR GRAND PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 1,550.
On the Hire Purchase System..... {For 12 months, Rs. 141 per month. For 24 months, Rs. 75 per month.

JULIUS BLUTHNER'S
PLAIN BOUDOIR GRAND PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 1,445.
On the Hire Purchase System..... {For 12 months, Rs. 131 per month. For 24 months, Rs. 71 per month.

JULIUS BLUTHNER'S
GRAND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 895.
On the Hire Purchase System..... {For 12 months, Rs. 80 per month. For 24 months, Rs. 71 per month.

Price Lists and Particulars of Terms of Purchase of Pianofortes sent Post Free.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. LORD HARRIS.

THE Pharmacy Department in each of our several Establishments is under the supervision of qualified and experienced English Chemists, and great attention is given to Physicians' Prescriptions.

Importers of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical Instruments, Nursery, and Sick-room Requisites of every Description.

HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, LABORATORIES, SCHOOLS, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS supplied at Wholesale Rates.

Esplanade, Fort, and Victoria House, Byculla. BOMBAY AND POONA. Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Poth, City.

NEW BRANCH—CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPTICAL LANTERN READINGS.

ROYAL NAVAL EXHIBITION.

SETS OF SLIDES ILLUSTRATING THE NAVAL EXHIBITION OF 1891.

Nos.		Nos.	
1.	The Opening Ceremony.	25.	Dismounted Field Battery.
2.	The Queen's Visit.	26.	Field Battery.
3.	The Trophy.	27.	Cutlas Drill.
4.	Franklin Gallery.	28.	Inflating the Balloon.
5.	Arctic Group.	29.	Balloon Ascending.
6.	Blake Gallery.	30.	Torpedo Men.
7.	Blake Gallery.	31.	Mandoline Band.
8.	Picture Gallery.	32.	Sailors' Rest.
9.	Portrait of Nelson.	33.	The "Motos or Electrically Controlled Boat.
10.	Nelson Boarding the "San Nicholas."	34.	Sub-Marine Mine.
11.	Miss Weston's "Sailors' Rest."	35.	Action between Battle Ships.
12.	Duke of Edinburgh's Silver, &c.	36.	Explosion of Torpedo.
13.	Cook Gallery.	37.	Torpedo Drill.
14.	Soppings Gallery.	38.	Divers Group.
15.	Telegraph Construction Co's Exhibits.	39.	St. Vincent's Gallery.
16.	The Quadrangle.	40.	"Victory's Sails."
17.	Model of the Ladystone Lighthouse.	41.	Armstrong Gallery.
18	Realistic Iceberg Exterior.	42.	The 110-ton Gun.
19.	Iceberg Interior.	43.	Force of Projectile from 110-ton Gun.
20.	Trawler's "Heroine."	44.	Projectile Co's Exhibits.
21.	Shooting Gallery.	45.	Model of "Victoria."
22.	Panorama of the Battle of Trafalgar.	46.	Battery deck of Ironclad.
23.	H. M. S. "Victory."	47.	Camperdown Gallery.
24.	Death of Nelson.	48.	Group of Waitresses.
		49.	Rule Britannia Emblematic Figure.
		50.	Rule Britannia.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Complete Set of 50 Slides as above, with Book of Readings and Double Carrier Frames.....	55	62.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DYSPEPSIA AND ITS CURE.

INDIGESTION

Makes life unbearable, and thousands of sufferers will be delighted to know that it has been and is

CURED BY

Our Paparidine, which is made from later discoveries in the World of Materia Medica, of medicines that have proved invaluable for this complaint.

PAPARIDINE

Is almost a specific as the following extracts will show:—

TESTIMONIALS:—

"About this PAPARIDINE (Digestive Fluid) of yours, I derived immense benefit from its use, and after taking four or five bottles, I left it off, and have BEEN ENTIRELY FREE FROM INDIGESTION FOR NEARLY THREE MONTHS.... Your Paparidine is the only thing that has ever done me good.... I recommended your medicine to a young lady, who has been a MARTYR TO DYSPEPSIA FOR MORE THAN FOUR YEARS could not touch meat, and for the past three weeks she has BEEN ENTIRELY FREE FROM ATTACKS.

"I feel that it is my duty to make known the benefit I have received by using your "PAPARIDINE," which has COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DYSPEPSIA.

"I have suffered from the above disease for the past four years, and have tried all sorts of medicines, but have never found any that gave me instant relief as yours has done. One bottle has completely cured me.

I STRONGLY RECOMMEND IT TO ANY PERSONS SUFFERING FROM DYSPEPSIA AS IT IS A POSITIVE CURE."

Price Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOAPS.

MANUFACTURED FROM THE PUREST MATERIALS, SPECIALLY FOR US.

TOILET SOAP, per box of 3 cakes, 12 As., scented with Almond, perfectly white, and absolutely non-irritating.

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, per packet of 3 cakes, As. 10; of 6 cakes, Re. 1-4. Finest old-natured English Soap, in square cakes. Guaranteed genuine.

FLOWER SOAP, per box of 1 doz. cakes, Rs. 2. Choice household. Manufactured with pure Vegetable Oils only.

CHRYSOROBINE SOAP, per cake, 8 As; per three, Re. 1-4. The cleanest cure for Dhoby's Itch and Skin Diseases. Efficacious and pleasant to use.

FACE SOAP, per box of 3 Tablets, 8 As. A cheap Soap; of good quality. Put up in fancy Boxes.

UNIVERSAL HONEY SOAP, per box of 12 Tablets Rs. 2. A Household Soap, well made, and lasting.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

LIVER AND SPLEEN MIXTURE.

PREPARED from the original Formula of a well-known Bombay Physician. It has been used by old Indians for the last thirty years, and always with excellent results. It gives to that troublesome body—THE LIVER—just the "stirring up" it requires without disturbing the general system. To sufferers from "SPLEEN," it can be recommended as about the only remedy that can be taken with the certainty of relief.

Price per Bottle Re. 1-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

WANTED.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

ASSISTANT FOREMAN BOILERMAKER WANTED. Salary Rs. 120 to 150 per month. Applications, with copies of testimonials, should reach the Undersigned by the 30th instant.

C. P. WHITCOMBE,
Loco. and Carr. Supdt.

Hubli, 14th June, 1892.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

AN English-built CANOE BAROUCHE, by Windover, the property of Sir RAYMOND WEST.

One DUNNETT GIG, by Windover, the property of Mr. GRAHAM LYNN.

One C. Spring CABRIOLETTE, by Slater, the property of Mr. G. W. COTGRAVE.

One Single-seated Brougham in good order, the property of Mr. G. A. KITTREDGE.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each Rs. 6.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK & SON, Bankers and Army Agents, Bombay and Calcutta, beg to announce that they are prepared to make Advances to MILITARY and CIVIL Servants holding Credit Balances in the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Ld.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 1st day of July, 1892, for WORKS in TILE ROOFING to the three WARDS of the Small-Pox Hospital, at Arthur Road.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JAMES W. SMITH, M.I.C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 17th June, 1892.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

COMMENCING on July 1st the MAIL TRAINS between POONA and BANGALORE will be ALTERED as follows :—

Bombay	Dep.	15	30	Bangalore	Dep.	13	35
Poona Jn.	,,	21	10	Hubli	,,	8	30
Belgaum	Arr.	12	14	Dharwar	,,	9	27
Dharwar	,,	17	22	Belgaum	,,	14	23
Hubli	,,	18	14	Poona	Arr.	5	21
Bangalore	,,	13	20	Bombay	,,	11	15

The Train from Bangalore will commence running according to the revised timing on the 30th June.

On the Mysore State Railway a Passenger Train will run between Bangalore, Mysoro, and Nanjangud as under :—

Bangalore	Dep.	8	30	Nanjangud	Dep.	9	15
Mysore	Arr.	16	6	Mysore	,,	11	5
Nanjangud	,,	17	35	Bangalore	Arr.	18	50

On the Kolhapur State Railway Trains between Miraj and Kolhapur will run as under :—

Miraj	Dep.	7	25	13	0	Kolhapur Dep.	10	0	16	45
Kolhapur	Arr.	9	20	15	20	Miraj Arr.	12	15	18	38

In place of the present Mixed Trains leaving Bellary at 11-2 and arriving at Bellary at 16-20 Trains, commencing on 30th June, will leave Bellary for Gadag and Hubli at 7-0 o'clock, and arrive there from Hubli and Gadag at 19-47.

These trains will connect with trains to and from Belgaum, Harihar and Bangalore. For further particulars see Time Books and Bills.

ALTERATION OF FARES.

Commencing from the 1st July 1892, the rate for 3rd Class Passenger Fares will be reduced from 2½ to 2 pies per mile on the Main line between Guntakal Junction and Kistna Canal Terminus and on the Bijapur Branch between Gadag and Hotgi.

W. M. STEUART,
Offg. Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 15th June, 1892.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that Messrs. NARAYEN RAMCHUNDRA, RAMRAO NARAYEN, LUXIMON NARAYEN, MADHOWRAO NARAYEN, and VITHUL RAO NARAYEN have contracted to sell to Messrs. ATMARAM BALKRISTNA and GUNPUTRAO SHRICRUSTNAJEE all that the undivided one-fourth share, right, title, and interest of them the said Narayen Ramchundra, Ramrao Narayen, Luxumon Narayen, Madhowrao Narayen, and Vithulrao Narayen in and to

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, situate at the village called Kuriwadi, outside the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 620 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with messuages, tenements, dwelling houses, stables, and out-houses standing thereon, and bounded as follows, on or towards the east by the said Navinadi lane aforesaid, on or towards the west partly by the property of Rao Bahadoor Janardhun Wassudewjee, and partly by the property lately belonging to the late Govindrao Ramshunkerji, on or towards the north by the property of Saraswatibai, wife of Vassantrao Atmaramji, and on or towards the south by the property formerly belonging to Vinayeck Sadanand, which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's old No. 64, Collector's New No. 658, Old Survey No. 385, New Survey No. 285, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 4886, and 4884, Street Nos. 36, 38, 40 and (1), and are now in the occupation of the Vendors and purchasers abovenamed.

All persons having any claims upon or against the same by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, gift, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned Attorneys for the purchasers within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, which will be considered to have been waived.—Dated this 15th day of June 1892.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON,
Attorneys for Purchasers.

NOTICE No. 1.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of CATTLE and SHEEP for Slaughter and Meat to the Commissariat Department at Aden, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, hereinafter referred to as the Commissariat Officer, at Aden, up to 11 a.m, (local time), on the 25th July 1892, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Chief Commissariat Officer at Aden, which, as well as any information required regarding the Contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Officer at Aden. No addition or alteration must be made in the Tender forms.

3. Seals of Tenderers will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for supply of Cattle and Sheep or Meat" as the case may be.

5. The Tender must be for the supply of Cattle or Sheep for Slaughter or Beef or Mutton. Government shall have the power to accept or reject a Tender without assigning any cause for so doing.

6. Each Tender must be accompanied with Earnest-money in Government Promissory notes or Treasury Receipt* for currency notes or cash. Tenders without Earnest-money will not be attended to.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the Tenderer withdraws from his Tender.

* The Receipt may be for

Station.	Description of Articles.	Bengal Tender and Schedule.	Tenders to be received on
Aden ..	Cattle and Sheep for Slaughter.	93 & 100	25th July, 1892.
	Beef and Mutton	98 P.	

GEO. C. DOBBS, Major,
For Commissary General.

Commy General's Office, Poona, May 31, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward he First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parli Hill, Bandora, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished substantial made household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon T. D. G. BARRY.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES at Mr. Gomer Jamal Vurjavi's Stable, Belassis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place the property of the late Ebrahim bin Khalil, an Arab dealer—

1 iron grey Arab, 14-2, 5 years old.
1 bay Arab, 14-2½, 6 years old.
1 bay Arab pole pony, 13-3, 5 years old.
2 chesnut Arab pole ponies, 13-2, 5 years old.
Also a number of Arab and Persian horses, the property of different dealers proceeding to their native country.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, June 20, 1892.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.,—

4 cases green cambrics.
6 ,, white ground prints.
1 case white embroidered muslin.
3 bales grey shirtings.
19 ,, casing papers.

On account of the concerned—

2 cases colors in tins.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, June 20, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

25 cases, each 8 dozen pints stout.
160 kegs Carson's powder paint.
65 drums Carson's paint in oil.
A lot of silver mounted scent bottles, China willow plates, silver match boxes, flasks, 10-carat gold pencil cases, &c.
15 boxes Carleton whiskey, 5 years old.
15 ,, ,, 11 ,, ,,
33 ,, ,, Exshaw's No. 1 brandy.

On account of the concerned—

ex. s. s. Etolia.

M H S P B K—2230—1 case 50 pieces prints, sea-water damaged.

By order of Baboolal Moorildhur, and on account and at the risk of Abdoolally Isabhai—

1 case imitation gold thread.
57 boxes and 18 packets gold thread.
4 cases gold and silver lametta.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Khake Somjee—

3 cases 145 Aladin lams and 5 gross cotton wicks.

AT 2 P.M.

1 brown c.b. horse, about 7 years, believed sound, ridden regularly as a charger, goes well in harness, carries a lady, and sold for no fault.
1 strong English built single seated brougham, with brake.
1 ,, serviceable office shigram.
1 light victoria suitable for one horse or pair in good order.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m.—

The effects of the late Mr. D. L. O'Leary, consisting of writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, bedstead, clothes press, arm and easy chairs, wearing apparel, trunks and sundry.

The effects of the late Mr. B. A. Dougherty, consisting of uniform, dresses, sword, belt, books, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. C. M. Pearse consisting of one nickel watch regulator and chain with gold coin, gold and silver eye glasses, studs, &c.

Also the property of a deceased gentleman consisting of rich porcelain, parian and biscuit figures, busts and table ornaments, oil paintings, oleographs, vase lamps, kerosine lamps, easy chairs, empty garden tubs.

Property on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees Khooshal Ooma and Company on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Gujrabai, widow of her former husband, Jamal Sucoor, and latterly wife of Emamdin Jan Mohamed and Emamdin Jan Mohamed the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 18th day of December 1890.

All that piece of ground with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Chimna Butcher Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and the said house is now in the occupation of the said mortgagee and their tenants, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 7622, 1622, New No. 8749,old Survey No.5-9/4, 6-4/24, and New Survey No. 2-4300, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 22 and present No. (C) Ward No. 7220, street Nos. 148, 150, 152, admeasuring 95 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the said Chimna Butcher street, on the West by a sweeper's passage and the house of Khoja Habib, on the north by the house of Hors Hussonally Currimally, and on the south by the vacant ground of KHOJA HUBIBHAI.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, strong and light office shigram with a powerful chestnut horse, and set of harness, first-rate pictures, Hinks's lamps, rich table ornaments, carpets, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before sale.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parsee Parsee Bazar Street, opposite Messrs. Graham and Co's office, by order of Messrs. Dossabhai Merwanjee and Co., Agents for Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines, to make room for new stock, Wheeler and Wilson's original and genuine sewing machines, from No. 1 to No. 12, cloth and leather, Waltham's silver watches, first quality, Read and Barton's plated ware, superior quality, Wanners's lamps, burning without chimney, American victoria, street post lamps, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, June 20, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE, BETEL-NUTS, MYRABOLLAMS, SCALES, AND WEIGHTS, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esquire, Acting Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Haridass Gouldass Thucker, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., at Vadgady, Mandvie, the following goods, consisting of a quantity of bags of betelnuts, myrabollams, assafœtida, benjamine, aloes, red lead, scales, and weights, iron safe, copy press, old gunny beds and pillows, &c.

SALE OF 3 VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES ON THE APOLLO RECLAMATION ESTATE.

In pursuance of the decree made by the High Court of Judicature in Suit No. 410 of 1891 (Goculdas Madhowjee against Hassum Moya Ahmed and another) on the 29th August, 1891, and under the instructions of Mr. Byramjee Dorabshaw Nariman, the receiver appointed therein, the undersigned, unless the sale is countermanded, will on Monday, the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock, at No.—, Colaba Causeway, put up for sale by Public Auction, in three separate lots, the leasehold properties described below, that is to say :—

1st.—The property comprised in lot No. 1, and described in schedule A to the said decree.

2nd.—The property comprised in lot No. 2, and described in schedule C to the said decree, which will be sold subject to a deed of mortgage and a deed of further charge respectively, dated the 30th day of July, 1887, and the 9th day of November, 1887, and made between the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed of the one part, and Mr. Munchershaw Bejonjee of the other part, and subject to payment by the purchaser of moneys due under the said deed of mortgage and further charge.

3rd.—The property comprised in lot No. 3, and described in schedule B to the said decree, which property will be sold subject to a deed of mortgage, dated the 29th day of February, 1888, and made between the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed of the one part, and the said Mr. Byramjee Dorabshaw Nariman of the other part, and to payment by the purchaser of the principal and other moneys due thereunder.

The above properties are held on lease from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, admeasuring 6549 4-9 square yards, together with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling-houses or buildings standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the site of a proposed road, on or towards the south by the vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees, on or towards the east by the vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. , and which said premises are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (500 6-9) square yards, together with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house or building standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by a plot of land leased to the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed, on or towards the south by the site of a proposed road, on or towards the east by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. , and Street No. , and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (126 8-9) square yards, together with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling-houses or buildings standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north and south by the land leased to the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed, on or towards the east by the vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. , and Street No. , and are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors for the above named receiver, at their office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 20, 1892.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

WE are prepared to attend to the REALISATION of CLAIMS on the NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION, Ld. Terms on application.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 10th June, 1892.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

MEMBERS of the Services having CREDIT BALANCES or DEPOSITS with the New Oriental Bank Corporation are informed that Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. are prepared to place Funds at their disposal on terms to be obtained on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.

Bombay, June 11, 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 184 OF 1890.

NARAYEN RAGHOONATH, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Navewady Lane..Plaintiff.

vs.

MADHOWRAO BHASKER, Hindoo Inhabitant of Bombay, at present residing at Bhalad, in Rajpipla State, and Jugonath Madhowrao of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Portuguese Church Street, in Bombay .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Eighteenth Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-Second day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two, at the hour of Three O'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Narayen Raghoonath and of the abovenamed Defendants, Madhowrao Bhasker and Jagonath Madhowrao, or any of them in all that one-fourth share of the said Defendants, Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Jagonath Madhowrao, in all that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, tenements, and dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of and fronting the passage forming part of the said premises, and leading to the said premises from the Portuguese Church Street, near Bhoolesh war, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement eight hundred and fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts, whereof six hundred and forty-three square yards part thereof are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 146, New No. A-1250, old Survey No. 290, and new Survey No. 3-423, the buildings on the said premises being assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward Nos. 4574 and 4575, and Street Nos. 13 and 14 Bhasker Lane, and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Narsinglalji Maharaj, on or towards the South partly by the property of Gokladhisjee Maharaj, partly by the property of Keshowrao Bhaskerjee, and partly by a passage, dividing the property from the property of Keshowrao Bhaskerjee, on or towards the East by the property of Keshowrao Bhaskerji, and on or towards the West by the property of Vinayeckrao Bhaskerjee, and which said hereditaments and premises were and are now in the occupation of the said Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Acting Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. H. S. Brown and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 8th day of March, 1892.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

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CLARKE'S MIXTURE

FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 3-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
SOLE AGENT,
67, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.

EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.

RAMSES, 25 in paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.

FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.

"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.

BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.

TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.

TURKISH, in ¼lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.

CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, Ld.

(IN LIQUIDATION).

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE

OF

ALL THE VALUABLE AND VERY CAREFULLY

SELECTED GOODS

OF THE ABOVE COMPANY.

ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS.

STOCK MUST BE CLEARED.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED!

VALVOLINE

THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS, BEACONFIELDS, TORPEDOS, GOLD MOHURS, IMPERIALS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SIESTAS, MAYOS, SUMATRAS

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOWFLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived. A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપૂજા મેહમ્મદની કું૦
& Co., ESPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

TO SHIPS' CAPTAINS.

WHILE in PORT see that your CHRONOMETERS are ACCURATE.

CHRONOMETERS thoroughly cleaned, Compensated or rated by the finest, most experienced practical European Assistants in India, and in the shortest possible time.

Rates supplied and perfect Accuracy Guaranteed. Special terms to Shipping Companies and Agents.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER MAKERS.

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, and at POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 149 Military Messes and 38 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,035
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	880
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	309
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	110
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	70

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,100 x
Albert Ginning Co	1100	500	all		457
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. c.	950
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	90	300
Bellary	2167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	122
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40	130
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	500	200	200	10	135
Broach City Press Co. Ld.	600	200	all	16	217
Colaba	500	1,980	1,980	...	1,42
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg	400	250	200	130	180
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 30	850
French	300	500	all	100	330
Harvey and Sahapathy	450	500	300	50	450 x
Hongoli Press Co. Ld	750	400	all	50	137
Khangnum	240	450	450	32½	475
Mahomedpura Cotton & and P. Co. Ld	200	500	500	63	515
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	24 pr. ct.	500
Motseuli Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	90
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	465
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	250
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	615
Prince of Wales	00	500	500		121½
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	395
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	500
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	1,150
Soonk Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	445
Surat City Press Co. Ld.	375	200	all	75	210
Volkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	230

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	470
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	87
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	371	500	all	9 per. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	580
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	410
Bombay Native Manfg. Co. Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	325 no
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1150
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1060
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	705
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	63
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	6.0
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	1,688	100	100	50	455
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	447½
Dhun Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	200	10 pr. ct.	652½
Framjee Peitt	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	485
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	725
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	665
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	670
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	883
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	420
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,010 x
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	675
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	830
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	6.5
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	840
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	495
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	12.5
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	70
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1085
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2225
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	15 pr. ct.	500 no
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1480
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	117
Mofussil Co-operative Press	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	16
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,200	1,000	Rs. 20	660 xd
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1225
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	112
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,45
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	..	1200
Soonderjee	750	1,000	1,000	3	865
Southern India	1,000	500	500	N	100 no
Southern Mahratta	1,212	240	250	12½	297½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	12½	295
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	325
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	502½
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	350	1,000	1,000	25	390
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	700 w
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	710
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000		600 nom

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	200
	750	50	150	7½	19
Back Bay Reclamation	500	50	50	12	41
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	106
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co. Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	800	2,500	1,000	70	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,225
Do. New Issue	500	375	62	67½	1,060
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	90
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	90
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	135
Goyer & Co. Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	109
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	318
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	120
Masarance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marden & Co., Ld.	600	100	100	Rs. 10	85½
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	88 x
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	182
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	462½
Prince of Wales Ferries	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	2100	100	—	20
Soundy & Co.	1,01	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,00	100	100	5 pr. ct.	2
Do.	Pref. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	35	950
Thacker & Co.	1,560	100	100	10	77
Telephone Co.	2,000	25	25	Rs. 1	19½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24-6
China Leaf	"	23-12 National.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	23-12 "
Do. do. new	"	23-14
Australia do.	"	23-12
Bombay do.	"	24-3
English Sovereigns	"	15-8
Do. Drazos	"	15-4
Bar Silver 17 Beltcrs	"	109-7
Do. 17½ do.	"	108-10
Carolas Dollars	"	223 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223 "
Average Finest	"	200 "

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Midland Press Company, 5 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Lombardy left the dock on Saturday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Arabia and the s. s. Maria Teresa entered, and the s. s. Brahmani, Baron Ardrossan, and Gutenfels left the dock on Saturday.

GOA NEWS.—Dada Ranes Sir Desai has been captured and sent to the jail of Bichlem. This man is the nephew of the formidable Dipu Ranes, who twice revolted against the Portuguese Government, and was accustomed to pay depredatory visits to Satara.

SKATES ON CYCLE.—On Saturday evening, a contest took place, at the Skating Rink, between a European skater and a Parsee cyclist, resulting in a win for the latter.—A one-mile bicycle race also took place between two Parsees, Messrs. Treasurywalla and Dahu, the former winning the race.—Mr. Nicholson was also successful in a mile and a-half bicycle race.

BYCULLA CYCLING CLUB DANCE.—The members of this association gave a very successful dance in the Byculla Terrace Building, on Friday night. There was a large attendance, and the interior of the hall was brilliantly illuminated and looked bright with a profuse display of bunting. The amusement was maintained with vigour to the early hours of morning.

FIRE AT DHARAVI.—On Saturday morning, a fire broke out in a jowli stable, at Dharavi, belonging to Mundatally Mohanally. The stable was entirely gutted in a short time before any assistance could be got. Two buffaloes and two calves that were in the stable were also burnt in the fire. The damage is estimated at Rs. 180. The fire is attributed to the careless use of a fire-place in the stable.

TWO YEARS FOR POCKET PICKING.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Phiroz Homang Dustoor, Hargovan Manorjee, a reputed thief, against whom three previous convictions were produced, was charged with stealing a purse, containing one rupee, from the pocket of Moolchand Sarupchand, while he was standing at the ticket office, at the Churney Road Railway Station, for the purpose of taking a ticket for Ahmedabad. On pleading guilty, the accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF MR. LILLADHUR JAIRAM NARRANJEE.—We regret to record the death of Mr. Lilladhur Jairam Narranjee, a wealthy Bhathia merchant and a partner in the firm of Messrs. Morarjee Goculdas and Co., which took place, on Saturday morning last. He died at the early age of thirty-five years. He was a Justice of the Peace, the honorary secretary of the Native Merchants' Piece-Goods Association, a proprietor of the Mooljee Jaitha Cloth Market, and a director of the Morarjee, Sholapore, and Mahaluxmee Mill Companies. The deceased leaves behind a young widow, two sons, and a daughter.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING COMPANY.—With the increased demand in India for type-writers, we are glad to see that a Company has been formed at Bombay, by Mr. Pereira Jose Braize, a member of the National Phonographic Society, London, for training up persons, so that they may be competent to carry on the operation with success. As the type-writer becomes more and more popular, there will be a greater demand for operators, and the classes started by the company open a new field for employment to young men. Under the management of such an expert operator as Mr. Braize, we shall be surprised if the pupils trained by him do not turn out good operators themselves.—*Madras Standard.*

THE KATHIAWAR BARWATIAHS.—As was reported in yesterday's *Kathiawar Times*, the Barwatiahs put in their appearance somewhere about ten or twelve miles from Port Wavania (Morvi State) in the limits of the Malia Durbar. The Durbar and the Miana Superintendent with some men immediately repaired to the spot, and Mr. Mackey, the Police Superintendent, Kathiawar, also went there with his men to render assistance. Coming to close quarters the Barwatiahs kept up steady fire for some time, and after wounding three men made good their escape, not, however, without taking away, it is said, one of the police party alive, whom they afterwards released. They had made off before Mr. Mackey and his men had reached the place. Two or three guns were sent from Morvi to Wavania. These were taken back from Chanchapur as soon as it transpired that the dacoits had escaped into the Kutch limits. The dacoits were said to be only seven or eight in number. It would appear that the gang is split up.

A NECESSARY PROSECUTION.—At the Esplanade Police Courts, last Saturday, about thirty-six cartmen were brought before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged with over-loading their carts, and thereby causing cruelty to the bullocks. Mr. DeSouza, pleader, appeared on behalf of the owners of the carts. The Inspector of the Society for the Prevention of cruelties to Animals stated, that he had often told the cartmen not to overload their carts. Sir Frank Souter, the late Commissioner of Police, had stipulated that the maximum load to be carried by an ordinary pair of bullocks should be 64 maunds whereas these carts had an excess of 16 maunds. Mr. DeSouza argued, that the law formally stated that any man, overloading or torturing his animals, was punishable; but under that section there was no mention of the weight to be carried. He contended that a good pair of Surat bullocks could with ease carry a load of 80 maunds. The fixing of the weight, an animal could carry, depended much on its strength. His clients were all contractors to the Port Trust, Municipality, and Railways, and under their contract, they had to carry thirty baskets of earth in each cart. If they were now to lessen it to twenty-two, they would be great losers. He would like to call in an expert, who would be in a position to give evidence as to whether the carts were overloaded or not. His Worship remarked that he had often seen how the poor animals were overloaded and tortured, and was of opinion that the evil should be put a stop to. As Mr. DeSouza wanted to call in an expert, the Magistrate remanded the case till to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, requesting the Principal of the Veterinary College to be present to give evidence in the case. He further ordered a cart-load to be weighed in the compound of the Court.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 20.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

104-92—Tyabjee D and J—Mulla Tyabally Carimbhai vs Valljee Carimbhai and others.

180-92—Craigie L and O—Wasudeo Venayekrao Manooba vs Bagirthibai and another.

182-92—Ardesir H and D—Rammarayen Nathooram vs Keshavdas Moolchand and another.

190-92—Balkrishna and P Hansa Sooja and another vs Roopchand Hookamchand and others.

For dismissal under Rule 61.

151-92—In person—Govindjee Madhowjee vs Charles Agnew Turner and another—Little, F, S, and N.

197-92—Payne, G and S—Vrosla Mogha and others vs Luximon Yadowjee Balshroff.

227-92—K D Shroff—Jangam Dharmajee vs Peerozebai.

267-92—In person—Chintoba Sadasewjee vs Ruckmabai and others.

Postponed Long Causes.

467-91—Craigie, L, and O—Augustus Francis Beaufort vs Hurgowan Ramjee and others—Edgelow and G. For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

357-91—K. J. Mantri—Prangovind Showaprasad vs Edward de Souza and others—T A Bland—In person—K D Shroff and E and G.

395-91—Little, S, F and N—Dwarkadas Ramdas vs Tricumdas Vussonjee—Wadia and G.

Defended New Long Causes.

30-92—Bhaishunker and K—Luckmidas Khimjee vs Ebrahim Noordin—Nanu and H.

74-92—Bicknell and M—Damodar Kashinath Putwardhan vs Harry Vishwanath Putwardhun—E Wilkinson.

79-92—Edgelow and G—Tulsidas Purshotumdas and another vs Lalloobhai Pranvulab and others—Tyabjee and D.

85-92—Tyabjee and D—Khatijabai and another vs Ambabai Janardhan and A.

643-90—In person—Ballaram Gungaram vs Hasilkhan bin Alumkhan—In person.

200-87—Tyabjee D and J—Cashibai Mithalal vs Madhavrao Bhaskerjee and another—J C Cama.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Summary Suit to be heard in Chamber.

286-92—Brown and Co—The Bombay Co Ld vs The Maharani Ice Co, Ld.

For Judgment on motion.

568-90—Brown and Co—Motivahoo vs Premariahoo and another—Craigie, L and O and Janardhan and A. For Judgment.

9-91—Roughton and B—For pauper—Maria da Gloria C Lobo vs Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Daroowalla—J C Cama.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

240-91—T A Bland,—Gamaji Akhajee vs The Ripon M Co—Nanu and H—Part heard.

593-91—Edgelow and G—Kerson Bhowan vs Ghellabhai Atmaram and another—Chitnis, M and M.

543-91—Wadia and G—Jehangir Nusserwanjee Mody vs C A Beyts and another—Little, S, F and N.

567-91—Janardhan and A—Dhunjeebhoy Framjee vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell and M.

235-90—Chitnis M and M—Javerbhai Kabhibai and another—Bhaishunker and L and S, F and N.

27-92—Bhaishunker and K—Kabhibai vs Javerbhai—Chitnis, M and M.

392-91—Bhaishunker and K—Kabhibai vs Javerbai and another—Little, S, F and N, and C M and M.

67-91—Mirza H K—Leherchand Luckmichand alias Oojeen vs Bai Javerbai—Craigie, L and O.

510-91—Craigie L and O—Leherchand Cullandas vs Davidas Harivalabdas and others—Crawford B and Co, C L and O, H S Dikshit, and E and G.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

A DISPUTE AS TO THE VALUE OF COTTON BALES.

At the Small Causes Court, before Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, on Saturday, Mowjee Shamjee and others, carrying on business as cotton merchants in the name of Shamjee Ludha and Co., Bazaar Gate Street, sued to recover from Mathuraprasad Bisandyal, carrying on business in Bombay, in the name of Bisandyall Hurdyall, the sum of Rs. 1,961-7-4, being the balance due by the defendant to the plaintiffs on account of 300 bales of Bengal cotton, purchased by him from them in January last, under three different contracts entered into by the defendant with the plaintiffs, on the 26th of September last. Mr. Rustomjee Patel appeared for the plaintiffs; while Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law, represented the defendant.

The plaintiffs stated in the plaint filed by them that by three different contracts, dated the 26th of September, 1891, the defendant agreed to buy from them 300 bales of Bengal cotton, deliverable between the 15th and 25th January, 1892. The first lot of 100 bales was sold at Rs. 177-4 per candy, while the other two lots of 100 bales each were sold at Rs. 172-4 per candy. All the three contracts were made subject to the rules of the Bombay Cotton Trades Association. The plaintiffs stated that against the three contracts, they delivered three railway receipts for 100 bales each respectively on the 15th, 18th, and 22nd of January last, and obtained from the defendant three several sums of Rs. 6,600 and a sum of Rs. 750 against the value of the 300 bales of Bengal cotton. The plaintiffs further gave credit of Rs. 2,024-1 for railway fare paid by the defendant on the plaintiffs' account—making in all Rs. 22,755-1. The plaintiffs claimed that they had performed their part of the contracts and delivered to the defendant the 300 bales of the total value of Rs. 24,536-8-4, and that they had now due and payable to them by the defendant Rs. 1,961-7-4, which the plaintiffs had repeatedly demanded from the defendant, who had, however, failed to comply with the demand.

Mr. Rustomjee Patel called witnesses in support of the plaint.

Mr. Robertson, for the defence, said that although there was no dispute as regarded the first lot of 100 bales delivered, he claimed a deduction in value at the rate of Rs. 5 per candy, on the second lot of 100 bales, which was inferior in quality to the contract quality, and there was nothing due for the third lot delivered as it was rejected, and on a survey the allowance being Rs. 5 per candy, the defendant exercised his option under the rules to reject and re-sell the same on plaintiffs' account. He only admitted Rs. 274-5 to be due on the whole, and was ready to deposit the same in Court.

His Honor, in giving judgment, said that the second lot of 100 bales arrived on the 19th January, and was taken delivery of on the 20th, on which day the railway freight was paid by the defendant. As to rule 24th of the Cotton Association, which was about delivery orders only, his Honor was inclined to think that it did not apply to cases, where the delivery was offered by means of railway receipts as there were many material differences between the two modes. The general law of contract was, therefore; applicable, and as Section 118 of the Contract Court was relied upon the defendant had a reasonable time during which to inspect the goods and to give a notice of survey, if the goods were not approved of. According to the condition of the case he considered that twenty-four hours should be reasonably sufficient for the purpose, and in that opinion he was supported by the judgment of Mr. Justice Latham relied upon by Mr. Rustomjee Patel for the plaintiffs. The twenty-four hours should be calculated to run from the time the cotton was ready and unloaded from the railway waggons, for it would be unreasonable to allow first one period of time to remove the goods to the purchasers' jetha or warehouse, and then another period of time during which to inspect the cotton and draw samples and send a notice of survey as argued by the defence. He, therefore, held that the notice given on the 23rd idem, demanding a survey was too late, and the plaintiffs were justified in refusing to join the survey. As regards the third lot the freight was paid by the defendant on the 25th January and the 100 bales were ready and unloaded on the morning of that day. The notice demanding a survey sent on the 27th was therefore too late and the defendant failed in proving any diminution in price or rejection of the cotton delivered. His Honor also remarked that the way in which the samples were drawn by the defendant and submitted for arbitration was objectionable, and even if the defendant had filed an action in damages it would have been difficult to rely on the evidence. The Court could not accept the evidence as to the identity of the bales from which the samples were drawn, and no damages could have been allowed. His Honor, therefore, passed a degree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,961-7-4, plus Rs. 90, as professional costs.

THE ALLEGED EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

At the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, Mr. Cooper, First Presidency Magistrate, resumed the further hearing of the case, in which Premji Nemchand charged Nathoo Chapsey and Ghella Khetsey with cheating and robbing him of Rs. 22,000 on the night of 22nd April last. Mr. Turner, solicitor, represented the first accused; and Mr. Kapadia, pleader, the second.

Mr. Brown called in Inspector Briscoe, who said that on Friday, the 22nd April last, about 8-30 p.m., a man, named Heerji, came to his quarters and told him that two bannias had been cheated of Rs. 22,000. He was taken to a house in Malbar Rao's Lane, where he went upstairs, and found the doors locked from inside. He knocked at the door, but no one replied. He was then informed that a door in the rear of the house was open. He then took with him his jemadar and havildar, and entered the house. In the front room of the house, he found a pack of cards, some of them were torn, there were four pieces of candlestick on the ground, and some broken glass was scattered about, which appeared to be the pieces of a broken lamp. He found no person there in the house, and left a sepoy at the front and the rear doors. He then sent information to his Superintendent and the head of the Detective Police. He made inquiries about the complainants, and sent his jemadar to find out their whereabouts. The jemadar returned at about 11-30 p. m., and he then accompanied him to Mandvie. On the fourth storey of a house there, he saw Chapsey Parwat lying down. He asked him if he was able to make a statement. He did so, and put his initials thereon. He then went to the room of Premji, and took down his statement in writing, which he asked Premji to sign, but he said he could not sign it, as he had a pain in his wrist. Next morning, at about 8 o'clock he accompanied Superintendent Crummy and Sirdar Abdul Ali, the head of the Detective Police, to the house in Malbar Rao's Lane. He there made a search of all the rooms in the house, and took charge of the pack of cards, the four pieces of candles, two dice, and a number of pieces of glass. After taking down the statements he found the accused No. 2, Ghella Khetsey, sleeping on the pavement of the Carved Bridge. He took him to his house, and there wrote the statement as dictated. As he was not in custody at the time and the Inspector thought he was a witness in the case, he was not asked to write his signature.

His Worship remarked that Chapsey Purwat's evidence had greatly contradicted the complainant's statement. From the Police Inspector's report and the other evidences before him, he was of opinion, that he was not justified in framing a charge against the accused, and therefore discharged them.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

THE subjoined is a return of prices of the staple food grain jowari, as they stood on June 16, in the talukas of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country affected by scarcity:—

District.	Talukas.	Jowari (per rupee). lbs.	tolas.
Bijapur	Badami	28	0
	Bagalkot	30	0
	Bagevadi	31	38
	Bijapur	31	20
	Hungund	30	0
	Muddebihal	36	20
	Sindgi	38	20
	Indi	36	30
Dharwar	Ronn	30	8
	Navalgund	29	8
	Gadag	30	0
Belgaum	Athni	28	0
	Gokak	29	0
	Parasgad	28	0
Poona	Junnar	23	4
	Indapur	33	32
	Khed	29	30
	Sirur	32	16
	Purandhar	30	0
	Bhimthadi	29	16
	Baramati	30	30
	Haveli	28	11
	Maval	30	0

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to June 14, 1892:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1892-93	17,000,000
Remitted from April 1, 1892, to June 11, 1892	4,418,400
Balance to be remitted from June 12, 1891, to March 31, 1893	12,581,600

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Gutenfels, 1,749 tons, Captain W Thormann, sailed on Saturday last for Hamburg and Bremen, with a general cargo.

THE B. I S N Co's ss Fultala, 2,692 tons, Captain R J Phillips, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, &c., with a general cargo.

THE ss Durham, 2,130 tons, Captain J Mathias, sailed yesterday for Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Macauliffe as passengers.

THE s s Blackheath, 1,674 tons, Captain C B Hall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda (17th June), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's ss Maria Teresa, 1,922 tons, Captain R Deperis, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from China, with a general cargo and 36 deck passengers.

THE ss Cedar Branch, 1,646 tons, Captain G Pitchers, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Mauritius (4th June), with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE Anchor Line s s Arabia, 2,314 tons, Captain C H Hillcoat, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Liverpool (21st May), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Burke, Mrs Andrews, Capt and Mrs Ostrehan, Capt Skinner, Cockcroft, Surgeon-Capt DeSom, Mr Haufton, Mr Mr Scott, and two deck.

THE B I S N Co's ss Arabia, 674 tons, Captain T F Grier, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Syed Hoosen and friend, Lt F E Geoghegan, Mr C A Allan, Mr Assai Laljee and friend, Mr Fazal Panoo and friend, Mr Webb Ware, Mr R P B Rodick, Mr Essaibhoy Hussen and mother, and 74 deck.

EXTRA STEAMER FROM CHINA.

THE P and O Co's ss Brindisi, 2,129 tons, Captain E E Street, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from China, with a general cargo.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P and O Co's ss Lombardy, 1,570 tons, Captain Francis Cole, sailed yesterday for China, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Nyanza	...	Nacoda	B	A Munji.
" Nasori	311	Hughes	C	B & P S N Co.
" Victoria	1331	Ormiston	D	Captain
" Gutenfels	1736	Thormann	E	Glade & Co
" Trewollard	1450	Seckerly	F	B Craig & Co
" Rannoch	1172	DeFraye	G	M Mackenzie & Co
H M I M S Magdala	...	...	H	J Government
S.S. Ethelgonda	1726	Goding	K	Nixon & Co
" Kilwa	993	Forbes	M	M Mackenzie & Co
" Naples	1382	Harrison	O	J Mackintosh
" Albion	949	Ritchie	P	R Stewart & Co
" Mobile	493	McAdam	Along-side C	B & P S N Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Brahmini ..... Nacoda ..... Shepherd & Co.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Idar	2205	Hughes	1	E Bates & Co
" Arabia	2314	Hillcoat	2	W & A Graham & Co
" Singapore	2432	...	3	P and O Co
" Gowalior	1938	Speck	4	P and O Co
" Teheran	1610	Tocque	5	P and O Co
" C. Branch	1616	Pitchers	6	J Mackintosh & Co
" Lombardy	1570	Cole	7	P and O Co
" M. Craig	2989	Denning	10	B Craig & Co.
" Ellen Hall	2373	Jones	13	E Bates
" Emir	2630	Robson	15	K. Nixon and Co.
" Durham	2131	Mathias	16	J Mathias

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Sehr Columbus ..... 231 ..... Jungmans ..... Visram Ebraim

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Arabia (s)	Hillcoat	Liverpool, May 21.
18	Brindisi (s)	Street	Shanghai, May 21.
	Blackheath (s)	Hall	Jedda, June 7.
	Maria Teresa (s)	Deperis	Shanghai, May 18.
	Henzada (s)	Brown	Madras, May 30.
19	Baghdad (s)	Warington	Calcutta, May 22.
	Assam (s)	Browne	Aden.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Fultala (s)	Phillips	Calcutta, &c.
	Gutenfels (s)	Thormann	Hamburg, &c.
	Lombardy (s)	Cole	China, &c.
19	Durham (s)	Mathias	Trieste, &c.
	Arabia (s)	Grier	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—Steamer Karagola, for Karachi.

" Arabia, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Chindwara, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Maria Teresa, for Trieste, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
14 Glenorchy ship ..... Seeley ..... Liverpool, March 2.
Kohinur s ..... Wright ..... Bombay, May 24.
Purnea s ..... England ..... Rangoon, June 11.
15 Raventhaler s ..... Haasen ..... Hamburg, April 9.

DEPARTURES.

June 15.—Steamers Traveller and Clan Mackenzie.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

June.
15 Secundra s .... Singapore.
Clan Gordon s .... London.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

June.
6 Coralie s ..... Bonnington ..... Aden.
Kilwa s ..... Forbes ..... Persian Gulf.
7 Kapurthala s ..... Livingstone ..... Bombay.
9 City of Dublin s ..... Greenhorn ..... Liverpool via Bombay.
10 Rannoch s ..... De Foye ..... London.
Karagola s ..... Tice ..... Bombay.
11 Greathan s ..... Humphries ..... Port Said.
Rydal Hall s ..... Brooks ..... Perim.
Looksley Hall ..... Collin s ..... Liverpool.
La Seyne s ..... Blanc ..... Bombay.

June.
DEPARTURES.
7 Zampa s ..... Chisholm ..... Hull.
8 Kilwa s ..... Forbes ..... Bombay.
Kapurthala s ..... Livingstone ..... Persian Gulf.
Ship Eva Lynch ..... Mahony ..... Colombo.
9 Karoon s ..... Freeman ..... Antwerp.
10 Corallo s ..... Bonnington ..... Port Said for orders.
11 Karag

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RED DIAMOND.
This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 18.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reported a decline of ½d. in the price of Bar Silver, at 40⅞d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower in each denomination, at £70 for Fours, and £69⅝ for 4½ per Cents.; and in New York, also, the metal was ¼ cent. cheaper, at 89¾ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 729,000 ounces of Silver, at 89·90 to 90 cents. Consols on London were unchanged at 96⅜; and Indian Sterling Loan, at 107¾; and the market rates of discount were unaltered. The Exchange Banks put down their buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, by ⅛d., making it 1s. 3 7-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £120,000 in Silver to this port, and £20,000 of the same metal to Calcutta, Braziers' Copper was 10s. per ton lower, at £54 10s.; Yellow Metal was down ⅛, at 5⅛. French Rentes in Paris were quoted at 99¾ *ex-coupon*; Paris Exchange on London was unaltered at fcs. 25·19½.

Silver has declined another ¼d. in London to-day, to 40¾d. per oz; and in New York, it has further fallen ⅛ cents, to 89½, with Exchange on London unaltered.

No further news is to hand through Reuter regarding the Wheat and Seed Markets; so they may be assumed to have been unchanged yesterday. The total quantity of Wheat afloat was 2,560,000 quarters, or 40,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week ago.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull. The total Sales amounted to 7,000 bales only, including 400 East Indians. Spot prices were quite unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in the nearer positions, and 1-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 3-32d. for June and July deliveries, and 4 15-64d. for October-November. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

There has been no further change to-day in Spot or Arrival prices in Liverpool; but the market closed in favour of buyers; Surats quiet; and Arrivals flat; with sales 5,000 bales, without any Surats; and Imports 3,000. The Manchester Market has remained in the same position as yesterday.

The total Sales of Cotton on Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 42,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 53,000 bales. The Imports were 38,000 bales, or 19,000 bales less than in the week preceding. The total Stock had diminished by 20,000 bales; but compared with the state in the two previous years at the same time, it was yesterday 454,000 bales and 713,000 bales heavier, respectively. The total Visible Supply had fallen off during the week by 90,000 bales; and of East Indian Cotton there were 24,000 bales less in sight; the figures which we give below for comparison continuing to show a large increase this year in the total Supply, both as against last year and the year before, the Supply of Surats being less this year in each comparison. The price of ready American Cotton has declined 1-16d. in Liverpool during the past week; and Arrivals are 1-16 to 3-32d. lower; the spot price having been yesterday ⅛d. lower than at the same time last year, and 2½d. below the rate ruling in 1890.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent to 7 7-16 cents; but September Futures were 4 points lower, at 7·54 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales, making the week's total again rather heavier than last year's for the corresponding week, and six times as much as in 1890; the total increase this season being now 135,000 bales compared with last year, and 1,217,000 bales as against the year before.

To-day, the spot price in New York has been unchanged; but September Futures have receded 6 points, to 7·48 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 5,000 bales, going against 2,000 bales last year, and 200 bales in 1890. The Cotton in sight is 8,880,000 bales, compared with 8,850,000 bales, visible at the end of last week.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts	25,000	20,000	4,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	35,000	28,000	7,000
" " Continent	22,000	10,000	....
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91	6,932,000	6,817,000	5,735,000
" exports to U. K. do.	3,158,000	3,397,000	2,730,000
" " to Continent do.	2,441,000	2,400,000	2,018,000
" Stock in the Ports	599,000	320,000	147,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe, on the 17th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Total supply of all kinds	3,690,000	2,642,880	1,853,830
" " Surats	505,000	552,230	647,330
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,024,000	1,169,930	911,380
" London	10,000	17,000	11,000
American afloat	60,000	70,000	20,000
East Indian "	30,000	30,000	82,000
Total	1,724,000	1,286,930	1,024,380
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 3-16d.	4 9-16d.	6 7-16d.
" Good Dholleras	3½d.	3¾d.	4¼d.
Difference	11-16d.	15-16d.	1 11-16d.

Our local Cotton Market has remained quiet in tone, with but little business doing; but prices are unchanged. Purchases by exporters to-day sum up at 800 bales, consisting of 300 Bhownugger, at Rs. 173; 250 Ujein, at Rs. 170; and the same quantity of Broach, at Rs. 192; while the Mills have taken only 500 bales, say 300 Bengals, at Rs. 170½; 100 Old Barsee, at Rs. 159; and 50 each of Ginned Amli, at Rs. 179; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 181½ per candy.

WHEAT has been quiet, with a moderate export business passing; but rates for *Pessy* and *Delhi* have further given way half a rupee per cwt., this evening's quotations being as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-15-6	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	4-14-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4-15-0	"
Red Delhi	"	4-9-0	"
Hard Yellow	"	4-13-6	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4-11-6	"
Hard Red	"	4-6-6	"

SEEDS have become firm, and large transactions have been reported. *Linseed* has further advanced half an anna per cwt. to Rs. 7-0-6 to Rs. 7-3-0, other kinds being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	12,467 bales.
Wheat	50,692 cwts.
Linseed	6,683 "
Rapeseed	7,813 "
Gingelly	868 "
Groundnuts	1,175 "
Castorseed	3,766 "

EXCHANGE opened with a weak feeling at 1s. 3 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3¾d. for three months' sight Credits; and these rates were quoted throughout the day, no business of any importance having been reported. 1s. 3 23-32d. could probably have been done for Credits had any Bills come out; and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 3 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 9-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3⅜d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3⅜d.	"
Francs 3 do.	1·65½.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet and weak, with little business doing either for Money or Account, and our closing quotations are the same as last evening's, *viz.*, 108¼ for Fours for cash; 107 15-16 for the coming settlement; and 107⅜ for the July account; with 4¼ per Cents at 107¼.

SHARES are quiet and unchanged.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera 3½

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	96⅜
3 per cent. Rentes	99½ ex-coupon.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70
4½ per cent. "	69¾
Bar Silver	40½

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JUNE 18.

10 p.m.	81·7
SUNDAY, JUNE 19.	
6 a.m.	80·4
10 a.m.	84·6
2 p.m.	86·6
4 p.m.	87·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EAGAN—June 12, at Quail Hill, Connoor, the wife of Thomas Eagan, of a son.
GRIFFITHS—June 6, at Mussoorie, the wife of the Revd T M Milnes Griffiths, Chaplain of Mutra, of a son.
IOELY—June 12, the wife of F Ioely, Calcutta, of a daughter.
LASCELLES—At Dalhousie, on June 10, the wife of Captain W E Lascelles, Rifle Brigade, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

KING—June 16, at Madras, of fever, after a short illness, Hannah Emily Clarissa King, relict of the late Mr T E King, Government Secretariat, Madras, aged 28 years.
PICARD—June 14, at Lucknow, J Picard, late Head Transhipp Clerk of the G I P Railway, Bhosawal, aged 58 years, 9 months, and 3 days.
WILLIAMS—At Lahore, on June 11, of cholera, Alice Mary, the beloved wife of Mr R K Williams, aged 47 years.
WALTENBERG—June 17, at Madras, Minnie Florence, the wife of the Rev T R Waltenberg, M.A., Principal of the Harris School, aged 31 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

L. B.—Your complaint should be addressed to the Superintendent of Police, Fort Division.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1892.

LORD ROBERTS's minute upon the Wantage Committee's report has been followed by the publication, in the *Pioneer*, of an almost equally important letter in which the Commander-in-Chief offers a friendly criticism upon Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Spencer Wilkinson's "Imperial Defence." There are points of some consequence upon which Lord Roberts is not in agreement with the writers of that able book. We regret, for example, that he does not endorse, as fully as rigid analysts of the home charges would do, the writers' censure upon the charge of three-quarters of a million which India pays for its British recruits, in addition to the cost of their passage out and home and their pay while at sea. This Sir Charles Dilke and his collaborators rightly described as a monstrous price to pay, exceeding as it does the whole cost of the general staff and administration of the British and Native armies in India. Lord Roberts contends that the sum in question represents "a due proportion" of the cost of enlisting, feeding, clothing, and training the recruits needed to keep the British force in India up to its proper strength. The argument would be less open to dispute than it is If the recruits referred to were at the service of the Indian Government from the day of their enlistment. As a matter of fact they are for the first two years of their service—that is if they are not sent out to India too soon—at the full disposal of the Home Government; they are part of the home army, and are available during that time for the defence of the United Kingdom, and for foreign service outside India. Sir Charles Dilke seems to have anticipated Lord Roberts's answer when he pointed out in "Imperial Defence" that if the tribute were remitted, the Indian Government could afford for a fraction of it to keep recruiting offices in Great Britain and Canada, which would be able to supply all the men required, and with the balance to pension every one of its time-expired soldiers at the rate of a shilling a day for life. And with this view Lord Roberts does not seem to be much at issue, for he admits that the charge would be very much reduced if the army in India were a long service one; also that there is much to be said for the argument that India should only be charged for drafts from the date of their embarkation for this country. Her Majesty's Government, he says, have never accepted this view; the equity of it is not the less apparent, and we hope that no opportunity will be lost of pressing it upon the Treasury as the irreducible minimum of India's claim in this connection. It is not a little disappointing that the Commander-in-Chief has not been able to see his way to supporting this long-standing demand for a more equitable treatment of India in the matter of the military home charges.

The proposal to transfer the colonial stations occupied by British troops to the control of the Admiralty was briefly discussed in the House of Commons last year, and nothing came of it. Lord Roberts gives a somewhat loose description of it when he says that he fails to see the advantage of "transferring the defence of the Colonies to the Admiralty." The proposal and the argument for it may be briefly described. As the authors of "Imperial Defence" put it, all the colonial stations at which British troops are kept are indirectly or directly naval bases, and are really garrisoned for the benefit of the fleet. They are links in the chain of naval communication from the heart of the Empire to its outlying members. There is, on the face of it, therefore, a good deal to be said for placing these naval bases, the ships for which they exist, and the garrison in occupation of them, under the undivided command of a single authority, the Admiralty. Sir Charles Dilke names the Royal Marines as the ideal corps for the purpose, and in this he is no doubt right, with, however, this qualification, that the Royal Marines are only half strong enough for the duty, and that there would be obvious difficulty in the way of doubling the corps. The Ministry that could add fourteen thousand men to the army would be fortunate, yet without that the scheme could scarcely be carried out in its entirety, for it is not contended by Sir Charles Dilke that the Royal Marines could be brought up to a complement of twenty-eight thousand men at the cost of the line establishment. Here, then, is the difficulty rather than in the fact on which Lord Roberts lays stress that in the event of war the navy would be fully occupied in carrying out its own duties afloat. For in war it would have to keep up communication with the colonial garrisons in any case, and it is doubtful if the control of the garrisons and the organization of their defence would be incompatible with its purely naval work. No one who has read Lord Robert's criticism upon the Wantage Committee's report will be surprised to find that he does not accept the proposal of Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Spenser Wilkinson for freeing the home army from the obligation of keeping up the supply of drafts for the British army in India. The scheme, it will be remembered, contemplated the formation of a local European army in India out of men who at the conclusion of three years' service at home might volunteer for service in this country, the terms of Indian service being fixed at eighteen years. Lord Roberts's proposal, which aims equally at the improvement of the home and the Indian army, is for three years' service, with the option of a further service of nine years on increased pay, and of a second prolongation of service for nine years at the end of that period. This, it will be seen, contemplates no separation between the home and Indian armies, and it may be taken that no authority of the first rank is with the authors of "Imperial Defence" in proposing the constitution of a local European army in India on the basis of eighteen years' service. Another point on which the Commander-in-Chief is at issue with his correspondents is the training of the reserve. Sir Charles Dilke and his colleague, who have not expressed themselves with absolute clearness on the subject, seem to think that the position of the reservist in the labour market suffers from the frequent calls which have been made upon him. But the reservist is not called out for annual training, as it was intended that he should be, and Lord Roberts, remarking that a reserve composed of soldiers who had only three years' colour service would deteriorate very rapidly without regular annual training and rifle practice, says that the result of their not getting this is that our present recruits cannot be regarded as thoroughly efficient soldiers.

The Commander-in-Chief's ideas on the whole subject resolve themselves into the simple proposition that the unsatisfactory state of the army is due to the rigidity and unattractiveness of the terms of service offered to the recruit. Make the military career more attractive, and young men of good character and physique will come in, and the Indian establishment can be kept up without starving the home battalion, and without having to send out, on field-days at Aldershot, battalions of whom thirty per cent. are unable to go in full marching order. The formation of a separate army for India, although in putting an end to the drain on the home force it would undoubtedly provide a remedy for the unsatisfactory state of things at home, would not provide the only nor even the best remedy. The home army would suffer by losing the splendid training ground which Indian service supplies to its officers, and this would be no inconsiderable price to pay for being relieved from the constant drain of drafts for India. Nor, as the Commander-in-Chief points out, is it easy to see what influence an alteration in the duration of service would have upon the concentration of troops at home for purposes of administration, instruction, and manœuvre. No doubt the authors of "Imperial Defence" have indicated a serious defect in the military organization at home in the fact that it has not been found possible to form permanent units larger than the battalions. The result of this is that the battalions, instead of being grouped into local corps, are separately dependent upon the War Office. "In the British Army," they say, "no unit higher than the battalion has a permanent existence, though at Aldershot a few brigades, of which the elements are constantly changing, are maintained. It follows that in the British Army the art of handling Army Corps, and the division as part of an Army Corps, is absolutely unknown." Nothing could be much worse than this, but Lord Roberts shows that it is not a necessary result of the existing distribution of the army at home and of the demands that are made upon it for service in India and colonial garrisons. In India, he remarks, regiments move from one command or Presidency to another in the ordinary course of relief, without interfering with their administration or training. He might have added that the Indian camps of exercise supply frequent examples of the ease with which, despite the migrations of individual regiments, large forces are got together, and of the competence which General Officers show in handling divisions. This is one of the many features of military work and administration in India which might serve as an example to the Home Army, and it would be well for the authorities in England to look upon Lord Roberts's letter to Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Spenser Wilkinson as being to the address of the War Office as well as to that of the authors of "Imperial Defence."

REPRESENTATIVE institutions in Japan are still in a very crude condition, for it is only two years since constitutional government was established in that country. We now have the spectacle of a newly-elected Parliament, in which the balance of power is so ill-defined that it is possible for the Opposition to overthrow the Government at least three times a week. When the Constitution was promulgated, liberty of religion, freedom of speech, and the right of public meeting were granted, and the franchise was extended to all males over twenty-five, who paid taxes to the annual amount of five pounds. This franchise, while giving officials votes, has also been held to entitle them to use not only indirect but direct influence to secure the return of candidates to whom they may be favourably disposed. Members of the House of Peers and officials may vote and speak in support of candidates, and further give instructions to their subordinates to record their votes for particular candidates. Police Commissioners have also given orders to their men how they must vote. Complaints as to the conduct of the officials are said to have been made on every side, and specific charges have been levelled against officials in various positions of responsibility. Not only is direct official influence contrary to the spirit, but also to the letter of the law, and when the results of the recent elections were made known the Upper House did not hesitate to declare that undue official influence had been exercised. A vote on the subject was taken, and a large majority of the House affirmed the principle of the resolution. This amounted to a vote of censure on the Ministry, and it was hoped that the Lower House would also have declared itself against the Ministry. But such was not the case. Many members abstained from voting, and thus a small majority rejected the motion. The idea was that pressure should be brought upon the Government to appoint a commission to inquire into the scandals. This, however, the Lower House declined to do. The position therefore is that whilst the Upper House is against the Government, the Lower House hesitates to join issue for fear of another dissolution. On the same grounds they refused to discuss a direct vote of want of confidence, though this might easily have been carried, considering the present strength of the parties. In western countries, as well as in Japan, dissolution, hard work, and expense are convertible terms, but in Japan there is the further consideration that a dissolution also means loss of income. In Japan many poor men succeed in entering the Lower House, and their absolute means of subsistence might depend on their salaries as members. It happens thus in Japan that whenever a motion is regarded as vital it is shirked by many of the members, and the Ministry may still enjoy a continuance of office, though the majority of the Diet are utterly out of sympathy with their policy and procedure. This, of course, is not as it should be; and it would appear that there are divers important alterations to be effected in the Japanese constitution before it can be declared a success. When the constitutional programme was first promulgated in 1890, it will be remembered, a large section of the community opposed it; and the attempt on the life of Count Okuma, one of its supporters, was deemed a demonstration of popular antagonism to the new form of government. Unless amended it may become unpopular to a still greater degree. At present, therefore, as we have said, constitutional Government in Japan cannot be proclaimed a success; the experiment, however, is to be prolonged, and will be watched everywhere with continued interest.

A PROBLEM somewhat similar to Sir Robert Peel's famous question: "What is a Pound?" is under consideration in Hyderabad, where, we learn from the Home Secretary's recent resolution on the working of the Mint, the Government are debating "how many dubs should go to a rupee." We are told that it will not be long before the question is decided. Let us hope the decision will be not too favourable to the Hyderabad dub, which is one of the survivals in that State which the Nizam's subjects could most easily dispense with. From the point of view of portability and convenience there is about as much to be said for the ugly and ponderous Hyderabad dub as there was for the hand-made iron nails which Adam Smith tells us used to be employed for small payments in some out-of-the-way Scotch villages in his time. Why should not the Nizam's Government, while they are about it, call in the dub, and substitute for it a neat and light bronze coinage, or better still—if "white metal" were not in danger of being passed for silver by the uninstructed—the nickel coinage which is used for a token currency in Belgium, Germany, and other continental countries? The dub is admittedly an unsuitable coin, and it is easier to determine how many go to the maund than to the rupee. It is admitted that they are secretly manufactured, and unless an inordinately large number are to be counted to the rupee this will go on, and the Government and the public will lose by them. The Nizam's Government would do well to do away with them altogether, and substitute for them a copper or bronze currency of a more convenient and less antiquated type. *A propos* of the revived discussion upon the advisability of introducing a gold currency it is interesting to notice that in Hyderabad only an infinitesimally small quantity of gold is brought to the Mint for coining. Gold mohurs to the value of only Rs. 1,307 were coined last year; they are said to be used by the nobility at marriage celebrations and other ceremonies. The silver coined in the Nizam's Mint last year was over thirty-nine lakhs in value.

IT matters little to us in India whether the horses that we get from Australia are shipped from Melbourne or from Sydney; but it matters a good deal to the Melbourne exporters, and the proposed increase in the stock tax by which the Victoria Government intend to replenish their exhausted exchequer has already made them anxious lest it should transfer the horse export trade to Sydney. A considerable proportion—at least a quarter—of the 4,300 horses annually shipped to Australia from Melbourne are brought from the New South Wales' side of the Murray River, and the increased stock tax, it is calculated, will make it cheaper to send them to Sydney—long and expensive though the railway journey will be—than by the much shorter route across the Murray River to Melbourne. As an illustration of the war of tariffs between neighbour colonies in Australia this will be curious. A Melbourne paper which is identified with free trade principles reminds its readers that "though we may shut New South Wales' horses out of the Melbourne market we cannot keep them out of India." This is true enough, and of course we have an essentially academic interest in the conflict between Sydney and Melbourne, though it is easy enough to understand why people in the latter city are so concerned over the matter. The annual value of the Melbourne horse-shipping trade is said to be over £120,000, and the Colony would lose over £20,000 a year in railway freights, and sums spent on wages, graz

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE APPROACHING DISSOLUTION.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Balfour, in reply to a question, said that Parliament would be dissolved on the 28th or 29th instant.

THE ULSTER CONVENTION.

The Ulster Convention met at Belfast yesterday, when twelve thousand delegates representing all sects and classes, were present.

The Duke of Abercorn presided, and the enthusiasm throughout the meeting was frantic.

On his Grace saying that all had unanimously determined to fight for home and liberty, the audience rose to a man, and cheered him most vehemently. Resolutions were then unanimously passed, that they would repudiate the authority of any Parliament in Dublin.

MR. GLADSTONE ON ULSTER.

JUNE 19.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at a Nonconformist gathering at Clapham yesterday, charged the Government with raising religious issues. He denied that the Ulster Protestants were solidly opposed to Home Rule, and also denied that it would lead to an established Catholic Church in Ireland. The power of the priests, he said, was due to the people's lack of legitimate freedom.

COUNTY CRICKET.

In the cricket match between Notts and Lancashire the latter were beaten by six wickets; and in the match between Yorkshire and Middlesex the latter were beaten by four wickets.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

NEW YORK, JUNE 17.

The Democratic Convention will meet at Chicago, on Tuesday, for the selection of the Presidential candidate. The success of Mr. Cleveland is said to be doubtful, owing to the vehement opposition of the New Yorkers to his candidacy.

SILVER PURCHASES.

The Treasury to-day purchased 7,29,000 ounces of silver at 89·90 to 90·00.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JUNE 19.

A Resolution has been issued by Government on the working of the Mint Department.

A new building has been erected and the machinery for coining has been received from England. The new coinage will be in the shape of the British Government rupee, but the value will be only that of the halli sicka rupee. The new copper coin will also be shortly issued. Silver to the amount of twenty-five lakhs was received in the Mint for coinage during last year.

The Minister called on the Resident on Saturday, and the same afternoon Mr. Plowden visited his Highness the Nizam.

Two outbreaks, shortly following one another, have occurred in the Central Jail. No deaths from starvation have taken place in the districts visited by scarcity.

In the *Indian Daily News* of Saturday, the 11th instant, a Hyderabad letter is published in which the writer states that the Nawab Mushtak Hoosain does not wait for the Minister to sign State papers, but does so himself by signing Sir Asman Jah's initials in the Persian character. As the Nawab was accused of forgery, he naturally applied to the Minister for permission to prosecute the Calcutta paper for libel. Sir Asman Jah has declined to grant the permission for the reason that during twenty years' faithful services rendered to the Nizam's Government, the Nawab had established a high reputation for probity, and that no useful purpose would be served by prosecuting the Calcutta paper with respect to a statement which was known to be absolutely false.

INSTALLATION OF THE CHIEF OF ICHALKARANJI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, JUNE 19.

Yesterday evening, Shrimant Baba Saheb was installed at Ichalkaranji by Khan Bahadur Meherjibhai Cooverjee, C.I.E., Dewan of Kolhapur, in the presence of Colonel Wodehouse, C.I.E., Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country, with much *éclat*. The Political Agent and the Dewan, accompanied by Lieutenant Cox, Assistant to the Political Agent, and Messrs. Shannon and Candy were met at mid-day one mile from Ichalkaranji by the Chief, who escorted them as guests to the camp. The ceremony took place at 6-30 p. m. in the new palace. The durbar-room was crowded, the assemblage consisting of the principal inhabitants. The Dewan read an interesting address detailing the origin of the Chief's family and the steps taken by Government to educate the Chief during his minority. Then the Dewan formally handed over the keys of the treasury. The Chief, in reply, expressed his gratitude for the care taken of the State and himself, and the determination to do all that lies in his power for the welfare of the people. Colonel Wodehouse expressed his pleasure in being present to represent the Bombay Government, and said he had formed high hopes for the future prosperity of the State under the young Chief. Some school-boys then sang a Marathi *shloka* specially composed for the occasion. The proceedings wound up with the distribution of *pan-supari* and fireworks.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound, for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

TRIESTE, JUNE 18.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Imperator, from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

Total week's sales of Cotton.....		42,000	bales.
" " " Surats		1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton		38,000	"
" " " Surats.....		6,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton 1,624,000			"
" " " Surats.....		40,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton in London.....		10,000	"

THE STRANDING OF THE S. S. NUBIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 19.

The Anchor Line Steamer Nubia whilst proceeding down the river got ashore close to Diamond Harbour. It lies still there though efforts are being made to lighten her and get her off. She is lying on mud and apparently not damaged.

THE SAILOR MURDER CASE.

The case against the two sailors, charged with the murder of a comrade, will be committed to the Sessions to-morrow.

THE *INDIAN ENGINEERING* DEFAMATION CASE.

The case against *Indian Engineering* for defamation collapsed so far as the Agents of the *Indian Engineer* are concerned. They, as complainants, failing to put in an appearance, the case was discharged; but the hearing of the suit brought by the editor of the *Indian Engineer* has been adjourned.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JUNE 16.

As the weather kept remarkably fair and cool a "fourth day's" races were got up and were much appreciated by all. The first race began as usual punctually at 3 p.m.

"The Belgaum Handicap."—Rs. 199. A Handicap for all galloways 13-3 and under, which have started at the meeting and all ponies 13st. 2lb. and under. Distance, 6 furlongs.

Capt George's g c b p How's That, 9st 5lb, Robinson 1
Mr Woolmer's g a p Moonshine, 9st 7lb, Capt Anderson 2
Capt Stisted's g a gal Katerfeltos, 9st 5lb, Ryder 3

How's That came in first, followed closely by Moonshine.

SECOND RACE.—"Bookmakers' Purse."—Rs. 199. A selling Handicap for all galloways, 13st. 3lb. and under, which have run at the meeting and not won and all horses which started in the Trial Stakes and Sensation Stakes. Winner to be put up for sale at Rs. 600. Losers at Rs. 800. Distance, ½ mile.

Aga Moochal Shah's g a gal Speed of Thought, 8st 7lb, Jocoob 1
Capt Harrison's b a gal Volunteer, 8st 13lb, Ryder 2
Col Sheringham's g a geld Hermit, 10st 3lb, Capt Anderson, 3
Mr Macpherson's c a h Clansman, 9st 5lb, Robinson 0

This was a very close race.

THIRD RACE.—"The Scurry."—Rs. 99. A Handicap for all galloways, 13st. 3lb. and under. Distance, 3 furlongs.

Mr Cursetjee's b a p Hermit, 10st 10lb, Robinson 1
Mr Harrison's g a p Satara, 10st, Owner 2
Mr Rigott's g a p Westwood, 8st 12lb, Kama..... 3
Capt Chapman's b cb geld John Malone, 9st 6lb, Capt Anderson 0

John Malone did not run; a Vet.'s certificate being put in by its owner to show inability.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Farewell Handicap."—Rs. 199. A Handicap for all Arabs. Distance, 7 furlongs.

Desai of Mangaolias' g a h Soocab, 9st 11lb, Robinson 1
Mr Bomanjee Edulijees ch a h Alert, 10st 6lb, Capt Anderson 2
Aga Moochal Shah's ch a h Visitor, 8st 11lb, Joacoo 3

Robinson, the rider of Soocab, won nine out of the twenty races in this meeting. The 21st race was a local pony race, as I will mention presently, scoring to his credit the two biggest races of the week, *viz.*, the Derby and the Southern Mahratta Cup.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Galloway Handicap."—Rs. 199. A Handicap for all galloways 13st. 3lb. and under, and all 14 hands which are maidens of the day. Distance, 5 furlongs.

Capt Harrison's b a gal Volunteer, 6st 7lb, Ryder..... 1
Mr Uloy's ch a gal Rataplan, 9st 7lb, Capt Anderson..... -

SIXTH RACE.—The Local Pony Race—1st prize, Rs. 99; 2nd, Rs. 49; and 3rd, Rs 25.

Mr Harrison's b a p Soapy Sponge, Owner..... 1
Captain Chapman's b a p Tip Top, Owner..... 2
Captain Grove's b a p Diamond, Owner..... 3
Mr Roger's g cb m Grisette, Owner 0
Mr Pigott's b cb p Pan, Owner..... 0
Mr Lowes's g a g Grey Devil, Owner..... 0
Mr Wylde's g a g The Scott, Owner..... 0
Mr Richardson's b a p Crasher, Owner..... 0

Grey Devil carried out his appellation by the very unhappy time he gave his rider. No inducement could prevail on him to behave in an other than diabolical manner. At the start (false start) he tore away and amused himself by running against ropes and hedges in a very lively but altogether unpleasant fashion. Needless to relate after this rather tiring preliminary canter he was nowhere, in the race itself. Soapy Sponge was the winner of the first prize, and was led in in triumph. This race naturally excited much local interest.

The meeting of 1892 has not only been highly successful as a race meeting pure and simple, but has proved a great financial success. In spite of the very great expenditure on the course and other matters connected with the meeting, a balance of over Rs. 2,000 lies to the credit of the Race Fund. The rain still holds off, and the idea now about is that the monsoon has yet to come, and may arrive in about a week's time. All the miserable "moist and uncomfortable" weather we endured for nearly two weeks is now put down to having been merely cyclonic. Any one who has known the utter dreariness of Belgaum in the rains can realize the sinking of heart consequent on hearing that worse dreariness is yet to come, and all the past was not the real thing, only something very closely allied to it.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Secretary of State for India has been pleased to decide that a Major-General of the late Indian Artillery, who avails himself of the free passage to England, allowable under the provisions of paragraph 212, (1), (6), Army Regulations, India, Volume XI., Part I., is not thereby precluded from returning to India and residing there, without restriction as to period, and receiving pay and Indian allowances. Such an officer cannot, however, be allowed passage at the public expense, when so returning to India, or, on again leaving the country, if unemployed, after renewed residence there.

THE Secretary of State has intimated that a lady-nurse who resigns, except on account of ill-health, with less than five years' Indian Service, will forthwith refund the sum of £30 (on account of her passage out) and will not be entitled to a passage home. This rule applies only to lady-nurses selected in England. As regards the lady-nurses appointed while in India, the Government of India have added to the above ruling the following:—A lady-nurse admitted, being in India, into the Indian Nursing Service, and receiving the outfit allowance of £15, shall be called upon to refund Rs. 100 in the event of her resigning from any cause, other than ill-health, before completing two years' Indian Service.

THE Government of India have asked the Secretary of State for India to send out five Inspectors of ordnance machinery to India, to supervise the working of the 6" and 10" breech-loading guns and hydropneumatic mountings, which have been supplied, and are now under supply, to the sea ports of India. These inspectors of ordnance machinery will supervise the civilian ordnance artificers, who have been sent out to India for the working of these guns. These men will be placed in class III. of civilians, in appendix VII., Public Works Code, and they will receive free quarters or compensation in lieu thereof, which is calculated at Rs. 45 per mensem in Presidency towns and Rs. 25 per mensem up-country, when not provided with public quarters of either a conductor or sub-conductor.

SUPPOSED ARREST OF THE CHINCHPOOGLY MURDERERS.

ON Friday night, the police arrested Sacaram Amroti and Rama Dhaku, who are strongly suspected of having murdered Bapu Sacaram, a Maratha lad, who was found lying dead in a field, at Chinchpoogly, at the back of the Hongkong Mill, on the morning of the 2nd instant, with his throat cut last week. It will be remembered that, last week, Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, issued a circular, stating that from enquiries instituted regarding the murder of Bapu Sacaram, the police believed that Sacaram Amroti had something to do with the foul deed. The police could not get any clue of Sacaram until Friday night, when from information received the police entered a house at Chinchpoogly where Sacaram and the other men were arrested. The ornaments which were stolen from the person of the deceased, on the occasion of the murder, have not yet been traced. On Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Phiroz Hosang Dustoor, Sacaram Amroti and Rama Dhaku were charged by Superintendent Crummy with having murdered Bapu Sacaram. The Magistrate postponed the case until the 24th instant, to enable the police to make further enquiries into the matter.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 3.

EVERYWHERE the talk is of the General Election, the exact date of which still remains a secret. The House of Commons adjourns to-day for the Whitsuntide Recess, which surely might have been dispensed with this year, and Mr. Balfour is to make his long-deferred and anxiously-awaited statement next Thursday when business is resumed. There does not seem any sufficient reason why the date of the Dissolution should not have been announced a week ago. The idea is that if the information were given before the vacation, members who are not retiring into private life, or whose seats are contested, would remain away from London for electioneering purposes. As it is, I hear of a great many M. P.s who have no intention of coming back before the Dissolution. Some of them, of course, will not come back after the Dissolution. The Healyites expect, I hear, to lose at least five seats:—West Belfast (Mr. T. Sexton); Londonderry (Mr. Justin McCarthy); St. Stephen's Green, Dublin (Mr. T. A. Dickson); South Dublin (Sir T. Esmonde); and East Tyrone (Mr. Reynolds). North Fermanagh, for which Mr. Henry Campbell, who was Mr. Parnell's private secretary, is also likely to pass into the possession of the Unionists. Previous to the split in the Nationalist Party the Home Rulers calculated not only upon holding their own, but capturing three constituencies from their opponents, namely, South Derry, North Tyrone, and South Tyrone. In some places there are Parnellite, Healyite, and Unionist candidates. All the Parnellites without exception will be opposed by the other Wing of the Nationalist Party, and all idea of reconciliation before the General Election has been dismissed as impracticable. Mr. Pierce Mahony, who is a Protestant by religion, and who has taken a prominent part on the Parnellite side throughout the internecine quarrel, will have as his opponent the redoubtable Mr. Michael Davitt, who has thus early in the campaign been roughly handled in a faction fight. Sir Thomas Esmonde has been selected to do battle against Mr. Carew, and they are from a social, no less than a political, point of view, well matched. It is considered probable that the following Parnellites will not stand again:—Messrs. Blant, Byrne, Dalton, Gill, Harrison (the "young stripling" of Miechelstown fame), Lalor, Leahy, Macdonald, Maguire, E. Shiel, and Sir J. McKenna.

Sanguine Gladstonians are predicting that the combined Liberal and Nationalist majority will be 100, but cautious men like Sir Charles Dilke form a much more modest estimate. While since the County Council election Metropolitan Liberals have been indulging dreams of sweeping the London divisions, Sir C. Dilke damps their ardour by telling them that if they gain ten or a dozen seats in London it is as much as they can expect. He thinks the Liberals will win about the same number of victories in Lancashire, but that their greatest successes will be in the rural districts.

Mr. Gladstone's great speech—all speeches of political leaders are great in these times—at the Memorial Hall on Tuesday, seems somehow not to have been the success anticipated, notwithstanding the high falutin talk in certain quarters. And yet Mr. Gladstone went as far in the direction of London reform as the most ardent Radical could desire. His remarks on the desirability of handing over control of the police force to the County Council are instructive as showing how rapidly the views of politicians advance on the eve of an appeal to the country, and it is to be hoped that no one will consult the files of the newspapers to compare Mr. Gladstone's present opinions with the attitude he assumed, to the disgust of some of his political friends, on the occasion of the unemployed riots in Trafalgar Square a few years ago. Whether the feeling is genuine or affected, I do not pretend to say, but the Unionists appear to be in far better spirits than the Gladstonians, who secretly are by no means pleased with the outlook in Ireland, and the effect the continued schism in the Nationalist party may have on the English Electors.

Of the Anglo-Indian members who are standing again Sir William Plowden's friends are very apprehensive that he may lose his seat for Wolverhampton, where he is opposed by a local man of great influence. Sir Roper Lethbridge will not come forward again for North Kensington, but it is possible, I understand, that he may stand for some other constituency. His disappearance from the House of Commons would be a loss to the Uncovenanted Service, whose cause he has always championed.

As I have said everything—even the Derby—is overshadowed by the General Election, and the unexpected defeat of La Fleche has not attracted a tithe of the attention it would have received in ordinary circumstances. After the enforced retirement of Orme it seemed to be regarded as a certainty that Baron de Hirsch's filly would prove victorious, and for once the sporting prophets were entirely unanimous. That a rank outsider like Sir Hugo should have beaten horses by whom he had been defeated on previous occasions was a thing no one dreamed of, and the astonishment of the spectators of the sensational contest was shown by the fact that there was an entire absence of cheering—a very unusual circumstance—when the colt returned to weigh in. Still it cannot be said that Sir Hugo's success is unpopular. His owner Lord Bradford is immensely respected as an honourable sportsman, and many who have little sympathy with the surroundings of horse-racing are glad that the blue riband of the Turf should have fallen to one who as an owner of horses is absolutely *sans reproche*. The weather was gloriously fine, and our illustrious visitor, Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, as he surveyed the scene from the Royal Stand, was evidently greatly impressed with the most striking sight that we can show to foreigners.

After the farcical proceedings of the House of Commons with reference to Derby Day it is about time that assembly was dissolved. The time-honoured motion in form of an adjournment over the most popular, though not the most important, racing event of the year, was duly moved and seconded. The inevitable amendment came from Sir Wilfrid Lawson, whose clap-trap about the dignity of the House was to receive a striking illustration within twenty-four hours. That practised joker, Lord Elcho, who last year moved the customary resolution, now seconded the amendment, mainly for the purpose of poking fun at Sir William Harcourt for his not infrequent changes of front. The jest was enjoyed up to a point as much by Lord Elcho as by his listeners, but when to the surprise of everybody it was found that the motion had been rejected by fourteen votes, the witty young nobleman saw that he had carried the joke too far. The British nation, as we know on high authority, never looks so foolish as when it is in one if its fits of virtue. The House of Commons has rarely cut a more sorry figure than it did on Wednesday last, when sufficient members did not turn up to make a quorum, and a whole day was wasted. The number of members who made such a cheap display of their superior morality was 158. Surely at least 40 of these worthy men might have put in an appearance at St. Stephen's, and thus allowed the public business to be proceeded with. What made the matter so annoying was that the officials of the House, to the number of about one hundred, and the representatives of the press, were kept all the afternoon working their heels at Westminster. According to old established rule so sacred are the rights of private members that although the House meets at noon, it cannot be adjourned until four, even if not a single member is present besides the Speaker. It would be interesting to ascertain how many of the 158 were at Epsom while the dreary farce at St. Stephen's was being enacted.

While Sir Lepel Griffin in a characteristically slashing article in this month's *Fortnightly* holds up Mr. A. O. Hume to the contempt of his countrymen as a "renegade Englishman" and a Frankenstein, a defence of that excitable gentleman's latest indiscretion appears in the pages of the Conservative *National Review*. Mr. Hume's champion, who with remarkable felicity styles himself as "Loyalist," and dates from "61, Brodies Road, Mylapore, Madras, India"—"India" is good, considering that if there is anything the people for whom Mr. Alfred Austin caters pride themselves upon it is their geography—is very anxious that the British public should not be misled by a corrupt European Press. "As it seems likely," the writer observes, "that garbled reports of the nature of the circular will reach England, I hope you will allow me to say a few words in the interests of fairness and justice." After giving a "short abstract" of the notorious letter "Loyalist" proceeds:—"Such is the tenour of the document which has given deep offence to the Anglo-Indian Press, and which has been stigmatised as 'mischievous' and 'seditious.' Every organ of that party (*sic*) from the Calcutta *Englishman* and the Allahabad *Pioneer* to the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Madras Mail* has spoken of it in terms of indignant vituperation. But "Loyalist" protests too much. He is so squeamish that he objects to the mealy-mouthed object of his admiration being considered a "discontented agitator." Perhaps he is a contented agitator. "Loyalist" further remarks:—"The attempt to trump up charges of disloyalty against Mr. A. O. Hume is not only prejudicial to the best interests of the Congress cause, but fraught with danger to the liberty of the native Indian Press. If every article which runs counter to the received opinions of the official party is to be branded with sedition, if every person that has the misfortune to dissent from the official view of things is to be traduced, as a liar and wirepuller, there will an end to all liberty of thought and discussion." Let us hope that the respectable native papers will appreciate this compliment. As to the interests of the National Congress being prejudiced by the criticism of Mr. Hume, that surely is not a matter that will seriously distress the "organs of that party."

A crop of questions relating to India are being asked this afternoon in the House on the eve of the adjournment. First, Mr. King wishes to know whether the Secretary of State's attention has been drawn to the hardship imposed upon officers of the Indian Army and other officials of the Indian Government, by the payment of their furlough allowances in this country quarterly in arrear; and whether he will consider the advisability of substituting monthly for quarterly payments. Mr. Schwann will ask Mr. Curzon if his attention has been drawn to the following extract from the presidential address of Deputy Surgeon-General C. Sibthorpe to the Burma branch of the British Medical Association:—"Dr. Donelly says close on 6,000 persons passed through the General Hospital, Native troops and followers, only 400 recovered to return to their duties in the field. The condition of these followers is described as being deplorable, and this was not always due to malaria or actual disease, but was in a great measure produced by want of food suitable for persons no longer in robust health," and whether he (the Under-Secretary) will give the matter his serious attention. Sir Guyer Hunter (whose decision to retire from Parliamentary life is, I regret to say, due to the state of his health, and not as his opponents insinuate to fear of losing his seat) will ask Mr. Curzon whether the rank of medical officers mentioned in article 267 (A) of the recent Royal Warrant as carrying "precedence and other advantages indicated by the military portion of the title" has been infringed by a recent ruling of the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army relative to the position at mess of medical officers organically belonging to Native regiments, in which it is declared that the senior combatant officer present takes military precedence on all occasions; and if such ruling be valid what is the precise nature and scope of the "precedence" set forth in the article quoted of the Royal Warrant.

It is generally anticipated that the Government will absorb the whole of the time of the House after the holidays, which are to be curtailed in consequence of the approaching Dissolution. Sir Roper Lethbridge's motion in that case would, of course, fall to the ground, but the friends of the Uncovenanted officers continue their preparations for the proposed debate, and will not relax their efforts until the intentions of the Ministry are made known officially. Members of Parliament have, during the past few days, been freely supplied with literature on the subject of the grievances complained of, and signatures are being obtained to a whip which will be issued just before the 14th instant, unless in the meantime the rights of private members are appropriated by the Leader of the House. Already two Conservatives (Sir R. Lethbridge and Mr. King) two Gladstonian Liberals (Colonel E. T. Gourley and Mr. T. Burt) and one Nationalist (Mr. Donal Sullivan) have agreed to sign, showing that the Indian officials still have supporters in all parties. Even if Sir Roper Lethbridge should be deprived of the opportunity of proposing his resolution, the agitation now being so vigorously conducted will have a good effect, for it has prominently directed attention to the serious dissatisfaction caused by the strange refusal of the Indian authorities to carry out the recommendations of their own Select Committee. In discussing the future programme of the expiring session a leading Unionist organ suggests that if Sir Roper Lethbridge is prevented from making a speech on June 14 he may make one when the Indian Budget is introduced. No doubt the hint will not be thrown away, but will there be an Indian Budget debate before the present Parliament gives up the ghost? When questioned on the subject the other day Mr. Balfour said it would be premature to make any announcement then, and there the matter remains for the present. It is understood that Mr. Curzon would like to have another chance of distinguishing himself before he ceases to be Under-Secretary of State for India, and as the First Lord of the Treasury takes a paternal interest in his clever young colleague the desire he so naturally expresses will if possible be granted.

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji's chances of becoming a member of Parliament are apparently less hopeless than they seemed a few weeks ago. Whether he recognises that Mr. Dadabhoy is the stronger candidate, or whether pressure is being brought to bear upon him by repentant wire-pullers I know not; but a rumour reaches me that Mr. Ford is about to retire from the contest. He is spoken of as the probable Liberal candidate for the Tottenham division of Middlesex. Of course, Mr. Ford's disappearance may not mean that Mr. Dadabhoy will be left in undisturbed possession, but it seems hardly likely that at the eleventh hour the managers of the Liberal party will favour the introduction of a fresh competitor. If they do people may be inclined to think that the "bosses" of Parliament-street care less about the loss of a seat than the defeat of the Zoroastrian Gladstone who has astonished the more servile of our politicians by his tenacity of purpose and courageous independence. Mr. Dadabhoy's friends at the National Liberal Club, where he is well-known and liked, are promoting a memorial to the heads of the Caucus in favour of his candidature.

Mr. Schnadhorst, though an M. P. maker, has no very exalted opinion of the position of a legislator. He is frequently asked to become a candidate, but always declines the doubtful honour. The other day he was conversing with a gentleman when a mutual friend jocosely asked Mr. Schnadhorst if he was being pestered for a constituency. "No," was the prompt reply, "Mr. Blank is much too sensible to want to be a member of the House of Commons." The great Liberal tactician seems to be deafer than ever, and now carries about with him an ear trumpet of extraordinary dimensions. A conversation between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Schnadhorst must be carried on with considerable difficulty.

The most interesting piece of social news this week at least for Indian readers is the announcement shortly, following the Marchioness of Lansdowne's arrival in town, of the engagement of Mr. Victor Cavendish, M.P., and Lady Evelyn Fitzmaurice, eldest daughter of the Viceroy. Mr. Cavendish is the nephew and heir of the Duke of Devonshire, and was not long ago returned to Parliament as the successor of his lamented father, Lord E. Cavendish. On that occasion he obtained legislative honours without a fight. At the General Election he will be opposed by a Gladstonian. Although the political influence of the aristocracy is in these days more or less *une quantité negligeable*, there are still many persons who entertain a respect for the old landmarks, and these have heard with pleasure of the coming marriage in the families of two of the great Whig houses.

A NORTHERN paper records an instance of unwonted generosity on the part of a Chinese official, who made a gift of 2,000 dols. to a European employed as engineer in connection with the Chinese Imperial Telegraphs, who has to be sent home on account of his mind having become affected.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 3RD JUNE.

THE P. and Co.'s steam-ship Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, with the Overland Mails of June 3, arrived in harbour, at 5 o'clock, yesterday evening. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr J Pugh	Mr H Shallard
Mr A K Lilley	Mr Chand and son
Mr Glenday	Mrs McDermott and child
Mr Dilcock	Mr Granville
Mr J Robertson	Mr Lane
Mr Gompertz	Mr Le Marchand

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr W Allen	Mr Humfress
Mr F H Addis	Mr Ireland
Mr W E Fleming	Mr Kenny
Master Fleming	Mr A W Hannah
Capt W J Peyton	Mr J Sparenbourg
Col West	Mr J H Marriott
Mr J Tagg	Lieut Arnold Kirke
Mr G P Rose	

FROM MALTA.—Mrs Debono and child.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY

LONDON, JUNE 3.

THE COURT.

THE Duke of Edinburgh, on behalf of the Queen, held a levee at St. James's Palace, on Monday.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has telegraphed to the Mauritius an expression of the Queen's great regret at the calamity caused by the recent hurricane in that island.

Princess Christian, on Tuesday, laid the corner stone of a new church at Ealing.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has arrived in London.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, in moving for a copy of the resolution of the Canadian House of Commons, favoring preferential trade relations with the mother country, Lord Dunraven suggested the propriety of an inquiry under the expediency of a commercial union. Lord Balfour assented to the motion for a return, but declined to give any opinion on the other subject. The House met yesterday morning, and after transacting some formal business adjourned until Monday week.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the Agricultural Holdings Bill was considered on the report of amendments, and after some discussion it was read a third time and passed. On Monday, the National Education (Ireland) Bill came on for second reading. Mr. Sexton and other Irish members opposed the Bill chiefly on the ground that it excluded the schools of the Christian Brothers, but on a division the second reading was carried by 152 votes against 53. On Tuesday, Major Rasch moved the usual adjournment over the Derby Day, but it was opposed, among others, by Lord Elcho, who moved it last year, and the motion was defeated by a majority of 14. At the opening of the evening sitting the House was counted out. On Wednesday, the House met at noon, but no quorum was present, and at 4 o'clock the House was counted out by the Speaker, without any business having been disposed of. Last night, the Clergy Discipline (Immorality) Bill was proceeded with.

A Cabinet Council was held, on Friday, at which all the Ministers were present, except Mr. Stanhope.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Gladstone, on Tuesday, delivered a long speech at the Memorial-hall, Farringdon-street, dealing mainly with the question of London in connexion with the approaching General Election.

The Duke of Devonshire visited Glasgow on Friday, and delivered several political addresses to Liberal Unionist associations, concluding with an exhaustive political speech to a great public meeting in St. Andrew's hall.

Sir W. Harcourt, M. P., delivered a speech at Braintree, on Saturday, in which he violently attacked the policy of the Government.

IRELAND.

At a Meath County Convention, held at Navan, on Wednesday, Mr. Davitt and Mr. Fullam were selected as Nationalist candidates to oppose the Parnellite sitting members, Messrs. Mahony and Sheil. After the meeting a mob assailed the delegates, and Mr. Davitt was hurt by a stone.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League, on Wednesday, the receipt of £93 was announced, and Mr. W. Redmond, M. P., declared that every seat in Ireland would be fought.

At the meeting of the National Federation, on Wednesday, subscriptions to the amount of £139 were announced.

GENERAL.

Rear-Admiral R. C. Mayne, M. P. for the Pembroke districts, on leaving the Mansion-house on Saturday, after attending the Lord Mayor's dinner to Welsh representatives, was seized with an apoplectic fit, and he died on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Justice Jeune has been appointed President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, in place of the late Sir C. Butt. Mr. J. G. Barnes, Q. C., has been appointed a Judge of the High Court.

Two trains came into collision, on Friday, near Birmingham Station. One engine and guard's van were thrown over the viaduct where the collision occurred, and of the other train a horse-box was smashed and a groom of Lord Scarbrough's, in charge of a mare and foal, was killed. Several other passengers were seriously injured. One of the guards has since died from the injuries he had sustained.

The New Thames Yacht Club race from Southend to Harwich, on Saturday, was won by the German Emperor's Meteor, defeating ten other yachts.

The Derby Stakes, at Epsom, were won, on Wednesday, by Lord Bradford's colt, Sir Hugo, beating twelve other horses.

The Board of Agriculture has appointed a committee to inquire into the existing plague of voles and mice in Scotland.

Miss Ormerod, consulting entomologist to the Royal Agricultural Society, has verified the re-appearance of the diamond-back moth in Yorkshire, endangering the mangel and swede crops.

At a meeting held, on Tuesday, in Liverpool, Sir J. Gorst, M. P., and Mr. Tom Mann supported a proposal for the formation of a permanent Board of Conciliation and Arbitration on trade differences, but an amendment was carried to defer action until the trade unions could be consulted.

The miners' strike in Durham was closed, on Wednesday, a conference between representatives of coal-owners and of miners, held at the instance of the Bishop of Durham, having resulted in an agreement that work should be resumed at a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages.

An elderly gentleman, named Greatrex, living at Leamington, was shot dead, on Tuesday, by his son, who, giving himself up to the police, said that he had come expressly from London to commit the deed.

LATEST.

Mr. Justice North rendered his decision, yesterday, in favor of the plaintiffs in the case of "Walter the Steinkoph." In this case, it will be remembered, *vs.* proprietors of the *Times* had obtained an injunction against the *St. James's Gazette* for re-printing, on April 13, a large part of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's article, "In sight of Monadnock," published that morning. The order was now made permanent.

A French couple, named Raoul Lacouture and Marie Biarret, or Lodermann, committed suicide in a Lambeth hotel, on Wednesday morning. The woman was married, and they had eloped from France, arriving in London on Monday.

A report on the Russian crops, up to May 22, says that they promise well, and that, in spite of the famine, the area sown has not been, as a rule, diminished.

The Czar will go to meet the Emperor William at Kiel, on Tuesday.

A fire in a Bohemian silver mine has caused two hundred-and-fifty deaths.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Mr. J. D. Sandford, late Ben. C. S.; Maj.-Gen. F. T. Stephenson, Ben. Ret.; Surg.-Maj. M. Kane, M. D., Mad. Ret.; Rear-Admiral Mayne, M. P.; Sir Francis Burdett; Gen. H. H. Maxwell; Maj.-Gen. J. F. Hicks; Maj.-Gen. W. Porter; Canon Lloyd; Mr. E. K. Karslake, Q. C.; Mr. Roswell Smith; and Lady Amelia Blackwood.

A SINGULAR demand for a new commercial product, says the *Pioneer*, has recently come from England. A requisition has been made for several tons of "dried locusts," not the locust or carob bean, which indeed has only been recently introduced into India, but the veritable insect. Nor is it the case that the poorer classes at home are to be fed on the diet upon which St. John the Baptist flourished for forty days in the wilderness. The Indian locusts are required for the caged birds of Great Britain. No doubt, if they appreciate the dried insect as much as the wild birds of this country enjoy the freshly caught victim, the plague of India will prove a boon to the feathered prisoners of a land where locusts are not. A successful experiment is said to have been already made in importing locusts from Cyprus; but the supply is too small to satisfy the hungry throats of all the insectivorous songsters whose cages are hung upon the walls of so many cottages throughout the British Isles.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ON Friday evening, in the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour intimated that Parliament would dissolve at the end of the current month.

THE Irish question will apparently again form the principal plank in the political platform in the coming election.

AN enthusiastic demonstration against Home Rule by Ulster Protestants is reported by Reuter, who also wires that Mr. Gladstone has addressed a meeting at Clapham criticising the Government action concerning Ireland.

THE news from Pahang indicates that the ex-Orang Kayah has taken refuge in the jungle from the Sultan's forces.

WE hear that the *Indian Engineering* libel case in which the Messrs. Boyds were plaintiffs and Mr. Pat Doyle, C.E., editor and proprietor, and Mr. C. J. Pritchard, printer and publisher of *Indian Engineering*, defendants, has ended. Mr. Boyd was in Court, but declined to go into the box, and the suit was dismissed.

LALA BEHRUMAL, late a contractor on the Bellary-Kistna Railway, has brought an action against the Southern Mahratta Railway Company for the recovery of nearly two lakhs of rupees for work which he alleges was executed by him east of the Nandicanama tunnel, on the Bellary-Kistna line. The case comes on for hearing on the 23rd instant.

A CLEVER piece of swindling was perpetrated at Lahore some time ago. It appears that a native resident of the Jullundur District sent his brother at Lahore, the first half of a currency note for Rs. 1,000, together with a letter, in which, after making certain inquiries, he said that as soon as the receipt of the first half was acknowledged he would post the second half. This letter, it seems, was intercepted at Lahore by some person or persons unknown who, after cleverly answering all the writer's queries, asked for the second half of the note to be posted. Needless to say that this was done, the cover being similarly intercepted. More than a week having elapsed without any further letter from Lahore, the man at Jullundur again wrote inquiring whether the money had been disposed of in the manner requested by him. This led to the discovery of the fraud, but no clue to the perpetrator has yet been obtained.

THE Protector of Emigrants, Madras, has been directed by Government to include, in his future annual reports on colonial emigration, the number of lepers who have returned to India from any of the colonies importing labour from this country.

THE tea in Kulu is a heavy and excellent flush, there is no cholera anywhere near the gardens, and yet the flush is in imminent danger of being lost, because the Daogri tea-pickers from Bara Bhagal are one and all suffering from "funk fever." They ran away *en masse* and squatted down in a forest on the top of a mountain, and there they stick and will not come down.

AN unprecedented event in the annals of the history of Buddhism in Ceylon is, says the correspondent of a Colombo paper, shortly going to take place, and this will be the ordination of a Scotchman as a Buddhist priest. This gentleman, Mr. MacMillan, is an active member of the Theosophical Society. He is quite a young man, and has given up all family ties and position for the sake of Theosophy and has gone to Ceylon to study Pali and Buddhism under the Chief Abbot, Sumangala, of the Oriental College at Maligakanda. He is now making the necessary preparations to enter the new life and join the ecclesiastical order.

COLONEL PORTEOUS, Inspector-General of Police, has represented to Government that a third Deputy Inspector-Generalship having been sanctioned, a return to the *status quo ante* April, 1887, should be made, namely, that the Northern Range, with headquarters at Waltair, should consist of the following Districts:—Ganjam, Vizagapatam

the London sessions recently, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for assaulting a young lady while travelling on the Brighton railway. The point of law to be raised is a curious one. It is that the court by which sentence was passed had legally no jurisdiction in the case. According to the evidence of the prosecutrix the offence of which she complained was committed between Hayward's Heath and a mile the other side of East Croydon. The first-named place is in Sussex, the latter in Surrey, and it will be contended that neither the Westminster Police Court magistrate nor the judge of the London Sessions had any legal right to deal with the case. When the arguments which are now being formulated on Mr. Nugent's behalf are complete, a petition will be presented to the Attorney-General, who will, it is expected, grant his fiat upon which a writ of error in the indictment against the prisoner will be issued, and the case will then come before the Court of Appeal.

A FIRE commenced in Peshawar City on Tuesday evening at half-past seven and raged for fifteen hours. The estimated damage is over one lakh. Beginning near Doobgurray Gate the conflagration rapidly spread, resisting all attempts to check it. All hands worked hard, but the existence of a slight breeze helped considerably to increase the area of the flames. Various officers of the garrison and the Punjab police were early on the spot, and did everything in their power to stop the fire.

IN the North-West Provinces the total outturn of wheat this year is estimated at about 1,578,000 tons, a decrease of 166,000 tons as compared with the estimates of last year, and of 77,800 tons as compared with the average produce of the five years ending 1890-91. The total export from April to December of last year amounted to about a third of a million tons, or seven times the quantity exported during the corresponding period of 1890, and double the average for the nine months during the preceding ten years.

THE latest addition to the little group of English specialists whom the Amir has been gathering around him at Kabul within the last few years, writes the *Pioneer*, is Mr. A. L. Collins, a member of the firm of Messrs. J. H. Collins, of Basinghall Street. Mr. Collins is a mining expert of varied experience in Australia, Norway, Spain, and other countries. He now goes to Afghanistan on a three years' engagement under the Amir's Government for the purpose of exploiting the mineral resources of the land. Only six years ago it was thought that Mr. Pyne, the Englishman in charge in the Amir's workshops, ran some risk when he accepted the post: but now there are over a dozen English artisans and engineers in Kabul. There is an Englishman (Mr. Clemens) in superintendence of the Amir's stud, and now a mining engineer has been added to the list. The Amir may still entertain antiquated notions of the basis upon which his trade relations with foreign countries should be placed; but it would seem that he has some glimmering of the best way to set about developing the internal resources of Afghanistan.

THE trade of Calcutta with German ports during the past year maintained the extraordinary rate of increase which has marked this branch of Indian commerce since 1887. In that year the total trade amounted to about 80½ lakhs. In 1888-89 it had increased to over 110 lakhs, and in the following years to 158 and 268 lakhs respectively, rising in 1891-92 to over 304 lakhs. The advance has taken place almost exclusively under exports of Indian produce, but the imports, although small, show a steady increase. German or Hamburg salt is steadily growing in favour, the imports rising during the twelve months from 25,000 to 65,000 tons, representing an additional value of 4¼ lakhs. In spite of the enormous increase in exports, the fluctuations under Indian produce were very great. Owing to shortness of crops and scarcity of supply, the shipments of raw cotton and raw jute showed a large falling off, and there was an almost equally marked reduction under rice, although the higher prices ruling during the year largely reduced the fluctuation in value. On the other hand, the expansion of the trade in raw hides was very great, the value rising from 38 to 68 lakhs, while seeds increased from 12 to 34 lakhs.

FRENCH papers announce another plague of locusts in Algeria. The services of all the available troops as well as of the natives have, it is stated, been requisitioned to repel the invasion, but hitherto without success. The swarms are said to have penetrated into the town of Algiers.

TECHNICAL reports received in Vienna from Moscow contain some interesting remarks on the two exhibitions held there last year. The French Exhibition, which had an essentially political character, contributed little to promote closer commercial relations between France and Russia. The choice of objects exhibited is described as not calculated to promote that end. Then there were a number of mistakes made on which it is unnecessary to enlarge, but which were certainly not of a nature to affect favourably French importation to Russia. The Central Asian Exhibition is, on the other hand, considered to have been a substantial success. It revealed the natural wealth and also the requirements of the Russian Transcaspian possessions. Amongst the produce shown was cotton, camel hair, silk, wool, tobacco, grain, wines, dried fruit, hides, a rich collection of Turkistan minerals, &c. Though the French Exhibition attracted more attention abroad the Central Asian Exhibition was of greater importance for Russia.

IN connection with an approaching *fete* in honour of Le Sage, Mr. Gladstone has been asked his opinion about the author of "Gil Blas de Santillane" by M. Formentin, a French writer. The English statesman is reported to have declared himself a great admirer of "Gil Blas," which he read at an early age and returns to with pleasure. He also thought that the immortal work of Le Sage had lost ground in England owing to the popularity of Scott, Thackeray, and, especially, Dickens; but it would have a revival. M. Alexandre Dumas fils and M. Jules Simon have testified in a similar manner to the undying interest of the History of the Student of Salamanca. The *fete* in honour of the great author will soon take place at Vannes, under the auspices of societies organised by Bretons. In the same town, which is the capital of the Department of the Morbihan in which Le Sage was born, a statue is to be erected to the memory of the writer.

MONTPELLIER has been greatly excited over the trial of four men who, on the 29th of last December, succeeded in escaping from the prison there, but only after the murder of a warder named Lambert. On making their escape they had not only killed the warder, but a man named Horlet, a prisoner, who was supposed to have been strangled by them. The prisoners in their defence denied that they sought to kill Lambert, declaring that they wished only to take his keys, and they affirmed that Horlet committed suicide because, being older than his companions, he was unable to scale the prison walls. The doctors called in were unable to state whether he had killed himself or been murdered. The verdict of the jury was affirmative on all questions relating to the assassination of Lambert, and negative as to the death of Horlet. Extenuating circumstances were found in the case of two of the prisoners, who were sentenced to hard labour for life, and their two companions were condemned to death.

A MELBOURNE telegram states that a sad boating fatality occurred in Port Phillip. Thirteen members of a football team secured the services of two fishermen to take them across the Bay in an open boat. They never reached their destination, however, and the boat was found floating bottom upwards, having evidently capsized. It is supposed, therefore, that all the occupants were drowned. The body of one of the occupants of the boat has been found, but no trace has yet been discovered of the remainder. The names of those who lost their lives are Hooper, the boatman, and his son, Charles D. Crombe, William Caldwell, Hugh Caldwell, James Caldwell, William Grover, Wiliam Grover, nephew of the latter, William Coles, Charles Williams, J. Kinna, A. Lawrence, Charles Allchin, J. Milne, and J. Firth. The three Caldwells were sons of a clergyman. A number of boats are out searching for the fourteen bodies, which have not been recovered. It is supposed that a heavy squall struck the boat and swamped it.

LORD ROBERTS ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

REUTER mentioned, a few days ago, that a letter from Lord Roberts to Sir Charles Dilke and Mr Spencer Wilkinson had been published. We are enabled to give the full text of the letter, which is as follows:—

SIMLA, 27th April, 1892.

My dear Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Wilkinson,—I am much obliged to you for sending me a copy of your book on "Imperial Defence," which I have read with very great interest. The introduction and the first four chapters appear to me to be admirable, and I most congratulate you on your success in condensing into such a small compass the numerous and weighty considerations which led you to advocate the timely organisation of the naval and military forces of the British Empire for the protection of its legitimate interests. I cannot say that I entirely concur in the proposals put forward in the fifth chapter. I admit, however, that the division of the army into short-service troops for employment at home, and long-service troops for employment abroad is one, though not the only, nor in my opinion the best, way of restoring the home establishment to a state of efficiency. The administrative difficulties referred to at page 174 seem to me to be mainly attributable to the adoption, nearly 22 years ago, of an inelastic short-service system, which was quite unsuited to our military requirements and the conditions of our national life. The old long-service recruiting partially broke down, first, because the inducements offered to the recruit were inadequate, and, secondly, because a high physical standard was in those days insisted on. The present short-service recruiting has, however, equally broken down, although the soldier's net pay has been raised, and the physical and age standards have been greatly reduced. It is often alleged that the nation deliberately accepted short-service, and that its verdict cannot be set aside. Yet any one who takes the trouble of reading the debates on the subject in the House of Commons in May and July, 1870, will perceive that neither Mr. Cardwell, nor the strong majority that supported him, had any idea of the prejudicial effect which the change of system would produce on the *personnel* of the home army.

With reference to your remarks at pages 178 to 180, I do not quite understand what bearing short or long service has on the concentration of troops at home for purposes of administration, instruction and manœuvre. Many years ago, the troops quartered in the United Kingdom were distributed by battalions, batteries and cavalry regiments in a number of small stations scattered throughout the country, with the object of maintaining internal tranquility. They were also relieved at comparatively short intervals, presumably with a view to discouraging the marriage of soldiers without leave, and to preventing their fraternisation with the disaffected or turbulent classes in the civil community. The old system is out of date, but it is still adhered to, chiefly, I imagine, on account of the cost of providing fresh accommodation at a few central stations; but if funds were available, there is no reason why brigades and divisions should not be permanently organised, whether the regiments composing these tactical units were liable to be ordered on foreign service or not. In India regiments move from one command or presidency to another in ordinary course of relief without interfering with the administration and training of the army, and the decentralisation of financial control appears to me to depend on the delegation of responsibility, rather than on keeping the same corps at the same stations either permanently or for a prolonged period. I admit that the complete localisation of the home army might be an administrative convenience, but I doubt its being an administrative necessity; and for several reasons I am in favour of maintaining the interchangeability of the Line battalions, batteries and cavalry regiments, serving at home and abroad. On the other hand, if large central stations were established in the United Kingdom, it would be unnecessary to move troops so frequently as at present from one station to another during their tour of home service.

As regards the expenditure incurred at home on the army in India, discussed at pages 183 to 185 of Chapter V., I would point out that the sum of £750,000 which is paid by India to England represents a due proportion of the cost of enlisting, clothing, feeding and training the recruits needed to keep the British force in this country up to its full strength. Educational charges for officers belonging to or about to enter the Indian service are also included. If India had a separate army, she would still have to pay similar charges, though these would be much reduced if the army were a long-service one, owing to the smaller drafts to be supplied annually. It may, of course, be argued that the drafts sent out to India are actually reckoned and employed as part of the home establishment so long as they remain in England; and consequently that India should only be charged for them from the date of their embarkation for this country. This, however, is a view which seems never to have commended itself to Her Majesty's Government.

Pages 186 and 187.—I fail to see the advantage of transferring the defence of the Colonies to the Admiralty, as it appears to me that in the event of war, the navy would be fully occupied in carrying out its own duties afloat. In confirmation of this view, I would invite your attention to the footnote, page 87 of Captain Nahan's "Influence of Sea Power upon History."

Page 190.—A Reserve composed of soldiers who had only three years' colour-service would deteriorate very rapidly without regular annual training and rifle practice. It is much to be regretted that, owing to alleged objections on the part of the employers of labour, the obligatory training which is insisted on in all Continental armies, and which was an essential feature of Mr. Cardwell's short-service scheme, should have been abandoned. The result is that our present reservists cannot be regarded as thoroughly efficient soldiers.

I know that you will be glad to hear what I think of your proposals for the reform of the army, even though on some points my views may not entirely accord with your own. I have devoted much time and thought to the subject, and the conclusion I have arrived at is that the gravest defect of the present system is the rigidity and unattractiveness of the terms of service offered to the recruit. If young men of good character and *physique*, not under 18 or 19 years of age, came forward for enlistment, I believe that almost all the difficulties connected with the supply of drafts to India and the Colonies, and the maintenance of the home battalions in an efficient state would disappear. I should be inclined, therefore, to watch the effect which an improvement in the terms of service might produce before taking steps to separate the army into long-service and short-service sections, or to hand over the Colonies to the Admiralty.

Your concluding chapter is to my mind most excellent, and the principle it lays down, that the object of all military organ is to be in readiness for war, can hardly be controverted, although of late years it appears to have been lost sight of by those who administer the British army.

I sincerely trust that "Imperial Defence" may be widely read, and may exercise a powerful influence in rousing the nation to a sense of our military and naval shortcomings.—Believe me, yours sincerely, ROBERTS.
—*Pioneer.*

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

BY the disappearance of one of their shroffs, Lo Yuk, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation are reported to have sustained another serious loss, the amount being variously stated at between $10,000 and $15,000, says the *Overland China Mail*. The shroff was engaged collecting money as usual on Thursday (May 26), but as he failed to put in an appearance at 4 o'clock the suspicion of the bank officials was aroused and the police were at once apprised that Lo Yuk was wanted. Every effort is being made to ascertain the whereabouts of the absconding shroff, who is believed to have gone, in the first instance, to Canton, and the following notice has been issued by the Captain Superintendent of Police:—

REWARD.

The Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has offered a reward of Five Hundred Dollars ($500) to any person who shall give such information as shall lead to the arrest of Lo Yuk alias Lo Wun Man, a shroff, who has absconded from the office of the said Banking Corporation.

Police Office,
Hongkong, 27th May, 1892.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL.

YORKSHIRE REGIMENT *vs.* A SCRATCH TEAM.—This match, postponed from last Monday, will take place on the Cooperage ground, to-day, at 5-30 p.m. The following will represent the Scratch Team:—Full-back, C. St. Paul; three-quarter-backs, A. Walpole (captain), J. W. Donaldson, and P. F. Fisher; half-backs, J. Merrywether, and Gunner Langton; forwards, W. C. Symes, R. R. Owen, N. J. Stabb, J. H. S. Murray, W. Farquharson, J. Walker, G. J. L. Home, P. Clark, and A. Capper. The Yorkshire Regiment will play in white and the Scratch Team in colored jerseys.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of the Trustees' meeting of the 14th instant:—

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 20th April, forwarding a set of litho. plans showing the sites where posts may be erected to separate the wharf space from the land space at the undernoted bunders:—

Essa Fuzla Bunder	4 posts	Mody Bay North Reclm	5 posts
Ismail Hubib "	4 do.	Apollo Bay Basin	7 do.
Frere Bunder	16 do.	Arthur Basin	5 do.
Mazagon Bunder	23 do.	Jamsetjee Bunder	6 do.
Clerk Basin	4 do.		
	51		23

Total 74 Posts.

Read memo. from the Acting Engineer, dated 4th June, forwarding a tracing, No. 3666K.T., showing the design for the proposed posts for making wharf limits on the various bunders.

Resolution.—Sanctioned against revenue contingencies. Item 39, page 12, of Budget.

Read Trustees' Resolution, No. 92, dated 8th March, ordering that the question of requiring the Municipal Commissioner to cease discharging night soil into the harbour at Colaba be brought before them 3 months from that date.

Resolution.—The attention of the Municipal Commissioner should be invited to the Trustees' letter with the request that he will favour the Trustees with an early reply.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 2nd May, representing that the roadways of dock gates which are unpaved are so much cut up especially in wet weather that carts have some difficulty in passing in and out and asking that the roadways may be paved in the same manner as the N.-W. entrance to Prince's Dock and the S. W. entrance to the Victoria Dock.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 4th June, suggesting that all the gateways should be paved with sets on concrete foundation, as the concentration of cart traffic on the small areas of the gateways destroys the metalled surface of the road in a very short time, and furnishing estimate of cost.

Read memo. by the Secretary, dated 9th June, stating that there are eight gateways out of which two are paved and six unpaved as under:—

Prince's Dock: Yellow gate 1, Red gate 1, Green gate 1, total, 3; Victoria Dock: Yellow gate 1, Blue gate 1, Green gate, 1, total. 3; and that the expenditure can be met from the sum of Rs. 5,000 provided for dock contingencies.

Resolution.—Sanctioned as a charge against dock contingencies. Item 21, page 13, of Budget.

Read Letter from the Port Officer, dated 6th January, reporting that frequent complaints are made of the present high rate of tonnage charges for the tug Princess and recommending that the rates which he proposes be adopted in supercession of the present rates:—

Charges.	Present Rates.	Proposed rates.
Towing a vessel through the dock channel to or from a berth north of Cross Island.	(a) If employed for only one vessel Rs.	75 / 60
	(b) do. for two vessels on the same tide Rs.	
	(c) do. for three vessels Rs.	50
Towing from the docks to anchorage south of Cross Island or *vice versa* a vessel of 1,000 tons register and under	40	
Do. do. a vessel exceeding 1,000 tons	100	80
Towing from dock or stream to Sunk Rock or *vice versa* a vessel of 1,000 tons register and under	125	100
Do. do. a vessel exceeding 1,000 tons	125	115
Towing to the Light-ship or *vice versa* a vessel of 1,000 tons and under	150	130
Do. do. a vessel exceeding 1,000 tons	175	150
For detention of the tug by reason of vessel not being ready or other cause per quarter hour or fraction thereof	225	200
	15	10

An additional charge of 20 per cent. during the south-west monsoon will be made for duties Nos. 4, 5, 6 or 7.

Charges for duties not included in the above schedule can be specially arranged on application to the Port Officer.

Read memo. by the Secretary.

Read minutes of members of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee. They recommend that the proposal to reduce charges under items 1, 2, 3, and 8 be accepted.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee are approved.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table.

1. Letter from the officiating Port Officer, dated 6th June, reporting the following casualties in the harbour:—

S. S. Durham while being hauled into her berth on the 1st instant had her bow line carried away, in consequence of which she drifted on to some cargo boats in the anchorage and smashed one of them.

S. S. Malwa while being hauled from No. 6 berth in Victoria Dock to the sea-gates on the 2nd instant collided with the s. s. Oaklands.

A prow laden with coal and two other boats laden with salt sank on the 4th instant at the north of Prince's Dock. They have been removed.

Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 148, dated 31st May, sanctioning the Trustees' proposal that the rates for the use of their railway sidings for grain and seeds should be fixed at 3 annas a ton.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 10th June 1892.	For week ending 10th June. 1891.
Vessels piloted into harbour..	20	30
" out of " ..	21	33
" transported	11	19
" attended to	0	3

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	10	9
" left	11	14
" remaining in dock	14	11

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	5	11
" left.....	8	12
" remaining in dock	10	13

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

	For week ending 11th June 1892. Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
s. s. Gladestry:.....	2,300	1 day.

AFGHAN AND FRONTIER NEWS.

IT is somewhat difficult to follow the course of the Hazara rebellion in Afghanistan. Some time ago a native news-writer stated that the Amir's troops had been successful, and that strings of captives were on their way to the capital to meet their fate at the Amir's hands. We hear, too, that at Kandahar a salute was fired in honor of a victory gained in Oruzghan. But information received from Quetta, last week, was to the effect that fighting was still going on, and that the Hazaras were still holding their position, though constantly attacked. The desertion to their ranks of Sirdar Abdul Kuddus Khan, the Afghan General, had stimulated them to offer a stubborn defence, and they had appealed for aid to their compatriots to the North and West. In a few days the true facts should become known; there could scarcely be talk of re-inforcements being sent, if the rebels had been defeated. It seems probable that some isolated villages were captured and that the captives said to have been sent to Kabul were the unfortunate inhabitants there seized. News from Afghanistan is always highly-colored, and reports from Oruzghan must be received with great caution.

Other disquieting rumors are current in Afghanistan. One report states that Ismail Khan, son of Ishak, intends advancing from Bokhara with a large force across the Oxus. This is scarcely worth attention, as Ishak Khan, now a refugee in Russian territory, is so poverty-stricken that his followers are deserting. Another report is that a general rising of the Shia population of Afghanistan is taking place. So far as is known the Shia Hazaras of Oruzghan have not been joined by their compatriots in resisting the Amir's troops. There is rebellion among the Suni Hazaras at Kila Nao, on the direct road from Herat to Kabul, but the extent of this is not declared.

There is also a report that the Ghilzais are collecting in the neighborhood of Kelat-i-Ghilzai. This lacks confirmation. It would be a serious matter, as the best troops in the Afghan army are drawn from the Ghilzai tribes. The Amir, in pursuance of his forward policy, has been meddling with the tribesmen on the Hushki-Seistan route. His troops have visited Chagai, which is in Baluchistan, and took a number of men prisoners. He has absolutely no right to interfere in this direction, and his action may result in fresh trouble in an unexpected direction. With the Hazara rising and intrigues by Ishak Khan's followers, who are said to have sought a refuge among the Char Aimaks, he will have enough to attend to internally for some time to come.—*Pioneer.*

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT IN A MILL.

THE adjourned inquest, touching the circumstances of the death of Buddal Bhowan Dyal, a labourer in the Ookerda Khetsey Mill, was concluded on Saturday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the morgue. The following further evidence was recorded by the Coroner:—

Mr. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, Chief Inspector of Factories, said that except when main driving straps have to be placed the machinery was not stopped. On other pulley straps were put on by hand while the machinery was in motion. Government had directed that all the mills should be warned as to the risks they ran in putting on belting. When they were given the warning, they were told to adopt certain precautions such as the use of hangers to keep the belt free from the shafting, and to have spurs and hooks to the ladders, and to employ only experienced hands for mounting belts. There were hangers in every mill, but not in every department. They were used for quick-running pulleys. There was no belt hanger in the pulley, the belt of which caused the death of the deceased. There was not a single mill in Bombay that used belt-fixers, and, so far as witness knew, those belt-fixers had been abandoned wherever they had been used. The mill-managers had been warned to allow only experienced persons to mount the belts. The number of belts to be mounted daily in a mill was about five or ten.

Mr. Dorabjee Shapoorjee, manager in the Ookerda Khetsey Mill, deposed that about 600 persons were employed in the mill. The number of belts that require to be replaced daily varied from 10 to 45. There were *mistadums* in each department to replace the belts. They all knew how to replace the belts. There were verbal orders given to the effect that nobody except instructed *mistadums* would replace the belting. The deceased was not a *mistadum*, and he should not have put on a strap. It was a carder's duty to see that only instructed persons put on belts. The carder was then in the mixing-room. To prevent uninstructed persons from interfering with the belting, the names of the persons authorised to put on belts should be written up and placed in every department of a mill.

Mr. Tom Drewett, senior Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, said that the practice of replacing the belt in slow and fast moving pulleys was to replace by hand, and in doing so the operative had generally to stand on a ladder. The belt-fixers were tried in the Greaves Cotton and the Anglo-Indian mills, but the system was a failure. The belt shipper got entangled between the pulley shafts and belt, and if made of wood it broke and if made of iron, it threw away, the man, and pieces whirled about in a dangerous fashion. The number of casualties had now diminished. Any untrained operative in a mill should not be entrusted to put on a belt.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by being crushed in the belting of a mill, while the machinery was in motion. The jury were of opinion that only instructed persons should be allowed to replace the straps in a mill.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A MEETING for the inauguration of a Bombay Mechanics' Institute, for the benefit of all classes of artisans and mechanics, especially natives, took place, last Saturday evening, under the presidency of Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cowasji Murzban, C.I.E. The new institute is located on the top-floor of the Ripon Iron Works, at Carnac Bunder, opposite the Victoria Docks. The surroundings and the hall of the institute were tastefully illuminated, and a Portuguese band enlivened the proceedings. There was a large number of the representatives of all classes of mechanics and artisans present. The object of this institute is to provide an easy medium for the promotion and advancement of arts and sciences among the working-men of Bombay. Mr. Rustomji Pestonji Master has taken great care to furnish the Institute with an excellent library consisting of many valued works on arts and science. It has also a stock of machinery at the disposal of the members.

Mr. Rustomji said that the existing two similar institutes were not accessible to the poor classes of workmen, and that institute would, no doubt, by its nominal subscription of Re. 1 per month, prove a boon to them. He said that arrangements would be made for lectures on different scientific subjects, delivered by experts, and afterwards printed in English and the vernaculars, and distributed among the members. There were on the list over one hundred members.

Mr. Murzban said that from his long personal experience he was of opinion that there was a real necessity for such an institute in Bombay, and asked all those present to thank Mr. Rustomji for bringing the Mechanics' Institute into existence as it had been done at great personal expense. As a vice-president of the Sassoon's Mechanics' Institute, and a member on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, he considered himself an authority to speak on that point. The first, he said, did not answer the objects of a Mechanics' Institute, and the second, being a school for preparing youths, was not an institute for those seeking to improve their knowledge and experience already gained by a friendly interchange of ideas and discourse. The Bombay Mechanics' Institute had those aims and objects in view. He further added that it was to the enterprise, skill, and intellect of the working classes that a country owed its advancement. It was through those men that great canals, railways, mills, factories, and edifices came into existence. The material prosperity of a country depended solely on its working-men. In conclusion, he said that in Bombay new ideas were soon taken up but not long sustained, but he hoped that would not be the case with this Institute.

Mr. Rustomji thanked the chairman for the honor he had done him.

BADHAM, PILE & COMPANY.

THE directors' report for the year ending 31st March, 1892, to be presented at a general meeting convened for Monday, 27th instant, says:—In placing before the shareholders the ninth annual statement, being for the year ending 31st March, 1892, the directors are pleased to report that the amount of business transacted has been satisfactory so far as Bombay and the branch at Poona are concerned, both showing a considerable increase. They regret, however, that the Secunderabad branch shows a deficiency in this respect, and in consequence of this and the unprecedented low exchange which has ruled during the greater part of the year, there is a smaller sum at their disposal than last year. The gross profit amounts to Rs. 2,89,226-10-7, and after deducting the working expenses and writing off Rs. 5,470-10-6 for bad and doubtful debts, the balance available for dividend is Rs. 50,666-10-7. The directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 10 per share free of income-tax, absorbing Rs. 50,000 and leaving a balance of Rs. 666-10-7 to be carried forward to next year's account. The liabilities have been decreased by Rs. 92,122-1-5, and the outstandings are less by Rs. 72,892-6-4 as compared with the previous year. The directors have pleasure in stating that, owing to the change of management in the Secunderabad branch and the re-organisation of the same, a saving in the working expenses has been effected, and they believe also that these changes will lead to the recovery of lost ground at this branch. The stock has been carefully taken under the supervision of the managing director and where necessary, duly depreciated. Under Section 80 of the Articles of Association Mr. J. Hewitt retires from the Board of Directors, but is eligible for re-election. Mr. Alex. McKenzie and Mr. H. C. Burder, having tendered their resignation owing to their departure to Europe, Mr. Geo. McKenzie and Mr. Vernon B. F. Bayley have been appointed in their place as directors. The auditor, Mr. N. S. Symons, also retires from office, but is eligible for re-election.

CHOLERA is abating in Jhelem city and suburbs, but bad reports come from villages near Pind Dadan Khan. The Sub-Divisional Officer at Pind Dadan and other local authorities are taking precautions against the spread of the disease, and people disobeying the orders are punished severely.

THE Native Chamber of Commerce at Hiogo recently appointed a Committee to consider charges against Japanese merchants made in a report by Mr. Enslie, the British Consul at that place. The Committee has come unanimously to the conclusion that the charges are just, and that many native import merchants do habitually refuse to take full delivery on a falling market of goods ordered from foreigners; they either repudiate the contracts altogether, or, under threats of repudiation, take deliveries in small quantities and make payments in the manner most suitable to themselves. These abuses are most prevalent in the cotton yarn and cloth trades, the iron import trade coming next. The blame is attributed in part to the keen competition of foreign firms amongst themselves for native customers, leading them to dispense with bargain-money and other precautions.

THE BRIGHTON WHIST DEAL.

Heu Fortuna, quis est crudelior in nos
Te Deus? Ut semper gaudes illudere rebus
Humanis!
HORACE.

THE recent deal at a Brighton Club, whereby the four suits are said to have been given, each in its entirety, to the four players, has not unnaturally given rise to heated discussions as to its genuineness, which have found vent in the columns of certain newspapers. To a writer in the *Spectator*, and even to the world-famed "Cavendish" of the *Field*, it is the word "extraordinary" rather than the deal in question that has proved a stumbling-block. Each has contented himself with the truism—not to say platitude—that inasmuch as any named deal is equally improbable, it is incorrect to describe any deal as extraordinary; wherefore, the Brighton deal has nothing marvellous about it.

Now I do not pretend myself to more than a smattering of the science of whist, and I am sadly conscious that such grip as I may once have possessed of mathematics has weakened with my declining years, but I think that the majority of whist-players will agree with me that both the authorities I have mentioned have begged the question. The average whist-player may surely be allowed to describe any hand as extraordinary, which possesses features so unusual that, in all human (or mathematical) probability, it will not occur in his presence during his life time. To such a one an ordinary deal implies a more or less equable distribution of the suits and high cards between the four players. Of these distributions it is needless to say there are an infinite number, whereas the Brigton deal is absolutely unique.

It is remarkable that in all that I have seen of what has been written about this marvellous deal, the supreme marvel seems not to have been noticed. Every writer has spoken of it as though it were not very much more wonderful than the famous deal that was claimed to have occurred a few years ago at Calcutta, in which the dealer held all the trumps; the other cards being divided, in what I am content to call the ordinary manner, between the other three players. But the difference between the Brighton and Calcutta deal is vastly greater than that between the Calcutta deal, and one in which the suits are fairly evenly divided. This I propose to show by the use of a few figures indicating the number of deals in which these "extraordinary combinations will on an average occur but once. The numbers are so vast as in themselves to be wholly beyond human comprehension, but they can be reduced by various hyphothetical comparisons to within more reasonable limits. The initial numbers, I must remark, are not attained by my own calculation, or multiplication, but have been arrived at by acknowledged experts, and there is, I believe, no reason to doubt their accuracy.

The Brighton deal, wherein each player has an entire suit, occurs according to mathematical reasoning but once in

2,235,196,906,920,366,363,301,560,000

deals. This is in very truth a number that is not to be tackled easily. The gentleman who dealt the cards is reported to have said, naively enough, that he had never seen such a thing before, and that he did not suppose it would occur once in a billion times. A billion forsooth! Not a drop in a bucket, but a drop in the sea, to the actual number. The odds against the Calcutta deal is to this a comparatively trifling number, something over 635 thousand million, but even this is overwhelming when applied to the individual. A simple calculation will show that if you play whist every day (including Sundays), and have an average of fifty deals a day, you will have all the trumps in your hand on an average only once in every 40 million years. Or, if we assume that there are twenty million players in the world who indulge on an average in half the abovenamed deals per diem, the Calcutta hand should take place once every four years. We may look at it another way. A common remark not long ago was—"What is the good of wasting Rs. 10 on a ticket in the Calcutta sweep? There are 20,000 tickets sold, and one hasn't the ghost of a chance." But the purchaser of a single chance in this would clearly win once every 20,000 years on an average, whereas to deal himself all the tramps takes, as has been said, 40 million years with 50 deals a day. In any year, therefore, the former is two thousand times more likely to occur to you than is the latter chance.

But it is the Brighton deal that we have to consider, not the Calcutta one; which, comparatively speaking, is every day and common place, not to say "ordinary." A little simple division will show that one is not "rather more improbable" than the other (as has been stated in print) or a thousand as improbable or even a million times, but considerably more than three thousand million million times as improbable. This is the same thing as saying that if in every single one of the before-mentioned 50 deals a day, for 40 million years, the dealer were to have all the tramps, it would still be nearly 2,000 to 1 that the other suits were never distributed as at Brighton. Similarly, the twenty million players, playing their twenty-five hands every day (Sundays included), would only, on an average, get the Brighton deal, once in every

12,000,000,000,00),000

years. With such a number before one it seems almost trifling to ask if whist has been invented for two hundred years.

Enough of these awful numbers. It is a common saying of whist players that whist begins where "Cavendish" leaves off, and it is, I believe, an equally common superstition among many of them that luck begins where mathematics leave off. The goddess of fortune is no longer placed openly on a pedestal by civilised nations, but nevertheless her worship is still carried on secretly with remarkable zeal. Every devout gambler is aware that this fickle deity is spiritually present at even the humblest card table. Though the points be no more than 4 annas, she will divide the four places at the whist table into winning and losing seats, and through the still silence of the card-room the cry of "Let's turn 'em out" will ever and again be heard in her honour. At Monte Carlo some of her worshippers are almost extravagant in their devotion. Men who are apparently destitute of religion in their ordinary life will consider every possible means of propitiating Fortune. If, for instance, she has smiled upon one when clad in a particular suit of clothes, he will tempt her with the same garments day after day, to the exclusion of the rest of an extensive wardrobe. Has a circuitous approach to her shrine been crowned with success to another, he will daily tread the same path henceforth with the assiduity of a pilgrim. Timid converts may be seen everywhere treading in the footsteps (it is called—following the game) of those whom she is for the time honouring with bounteous favours. Sad to relate, however, Fortune is nearly as blind as her twin-sister Justice, and all this careful attention to her whims is too often absolutely thrown away. But of all the implements with which Fortune is worshipped, there is none over which she exercises such control as a pack of cards. It is part of the whist-player's faith that the two packs of cards displayed on every whist table are typical of the twofold nature of the goddess, one representing good luck and the other ill. It is also notorious that in a vast majority of cases the goddess has a fancy for cards that are pink in preference to those of any other colour, a circumstance that I believe has never yet been satisfactorily explained. If neither be pink, the winning pack of the first rubber will be eagerly chosen by the player who has the good luck to deal first in the the second rubber, and his antogonists may turn their chairs round three times in vain. The black deuce as turn-up card declares that the eyes of the deity are turned towards you, the red deuce *is* a sign of equal value that they are turned away. It is thereby opened that the goddess is herself dark rather than fair. A want of reverence for her mystic symbols is always severely punished; there is no more certain way of losing than may be attained by cursing the cards; whereas the man who sits tight, and smiles under the lash, is likely at the end to prove a winner.

Seeing, therefore, what extraordinary power she possesses as to the disposition of a pack of cards, it is conceivable that the goddess, in a moment of caprice, or over-enliveued by the bracing air of Brighton, determined once and for all to exhibit the utter insignificance of mathematical reasoning contrasted with her own powers. It is indeed matter for surprise that she did not produce the miraculous deal a few times in succession, in order to show her absolute contempt for the dull doctrines of probabilities. In fact, inasmuch as she did not do this, I am inclined to doubt that she had anything to do with the arrangement of the cards at all. My own theory is that this was done by the dealer, who had prepared a pack of the club cards beforehand, and having to deal with a pack whose backs were similar presented the "readied" back to be cut, instead of the real one, which had been, we are told, so very carefully shuffled. A very small amount of dexterity would be required for such an exchange. Confirmatory of this theory is the fact that the cut would make no difference to a pack so prepared, whereas to ensure the possession of merely all the trumps, as in the Calcutta deal, the further feat of neutralising the cut would be necessary, and this trick is notoriously rather difficult. I do not for an instant suggest that the "readied" pack was intended as other than a joke or surprise; it may be, however, (for these are sadly ingenious days) that the club at Brighton, where the deal occurred, stood in need of an advertisement.

But, to have a last dash at figures—if there are 200 million whist players in the world (which there certainly are not) and of these only one (and he unknown) capable of performing such a trick, it will be seen that mathematically, it is exactly

11,175,984,534,601,831,841

times more likely that the Brighton deal would be performed by this unknown individual in the manner suggested, than that it should happen of its own accord on any specified occasion.

KNAVE OF CLUBS (in the *Pioneer*).

ATTEMPT TO HANG A POLICEMAN.

SHORTLY after 8 o'clock on the morning of the 31st ultimo, P. C. Madsen left Louza Police Station, in Shanghai, on duty. This constable is specially appointed on account of being a steady and reliable officer, to look after the 'rickshas and wheel-barrows, and has a certain number of natives under him to assist him. He went up Peking Road, and when close to the Sinza Bridge he stopped a wheel-barrow and asked to see the coolie's license. It happened that the coolie was plying without a license and so had none to produce, and Constable Madsen, in compliance with his instructions, proceeded to arrest the man for this breach of the Council's laws. He refused to go with the policeman, and ducking his head suddenly bit Constable Madsen severely on the back of the hand, and then bolted up the road, yelling "*Tata*," a summons which speedily called out the whole ruffianly population of the locality. In an instant Constable Madsen was surrounded by a horde of screaming coolies, boatmen, beggars, and loafers, who pinioned, pummelled, scratched, knocked him down, and jumped upon him, but fortunately he is one of the most powerful men in the force and was speedily on his feet again. But by this time the Chinese were wild with excitement and fury, and as soon as he was stand

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home papers.*]

ONE of the most important features in the Americ- financial position, the New York "Commercial Financial Chronicle" observes, under date May has been clearer evidence than has existed for a g time past of a renewal of the European mand for American securities. This demand has en apparent not only in arbitrage buying, but in a yement through New York banking-houses for ndon account. In "well-informed circles" the ange noted is felt to be of a permanent character, t at the same time it is not anticipated that it will once assume large proportions or be other than ful at present. Probably as the summer advances e demand will widen somewhat. The New York aper interprets this as an indication that London e getting over the "scare" as to the silver situa- ion in the United States, which "scare" it attri- utes to Mr. Giffen's alleged prediction in Septem- er last of an American silver crises in February. "As we have got a good way past February now," dds the "Chronicle;" "as we have freely given Europe our gold although our foreign trade was in excellent shape;' and as there has been no sign of disturbance in America as yet, London seems to have taken a more reasonable view of the outlook here. Besides idle capital is almost unprecedentedly abundant now in London."

A Japanese native paper states that the extra ordinary appreciation of gold now taking place has led the specie bank to utilize the opportunity for converting some of its gold into the cheaper metal. The bank accordingly sent to London by a recent French mail 75,000 dols. in gold ten-yen pieces and 25,000 dols. in five-yen pieces. One consequence of the rapid appreciation of gold, it is argued, will be that Japan and other silver-using countries will part with whatever stores of that metal they may possess. It is added that "they will lose nothing by so doing." In a Yokohama market report we find the following:—"The continued unprecedentedly low rate of exchange has had, of course, the effect of further reducing the limited business in imports, which, so far as it affects yarns, is further accentuated by the reduced value of Japanese spinnings, the native mills working upon cheap cotton."

In his report on the trade of Pakhoi for last year, Consul Scott comments on a marked decline of the import trade at that port. In cotton yarn alone the decline was from 14,081,100lb., valued at £482,019, to 10,605,200lb., valued at £367,867, a decrease of 3,478,900lb. in quantity, and £114,152 in value. In cotton piece goods the decrease was from 298,943 pieces, valued at £112,314, to 249,193 pieces, valued at £90,629, a falling off in value of £12,685, these two principal articles together thus showing a total decrease of £126,837. This "unfortunate state of affairs" is accounted for by the sudden recognition of the transit pass system inwards at Canton. Until last year inward transit passes were not taken out there, or only to the most trifling extent. From the quarterly returns issued by the imperial Maritime Customs nearly 1,200 passes had been issued at Canton up to September 30, covering large quantities of piece goods and 6,600,000lb. of cotton yarn. Mr. Scott stated last year that the opening of the West River—and the establishment of the transit pass system at Canton to a great extent amounts to that would be the ruin of the Pakhoi import trade. The principal falling off in cotton piece goods was in grey shirtings from 64,256 pieces to 48,875 pieces, T cloths from 120,133 pieces to 86,685 pieces, and cambrics from 47,920 pieces to 39,461 pieces. White shirtings, on the contrary, increased from 5,732 pieces to 36,339 pieces. Cotton velvets also showed a slight increase.

"The amount of timber lying in the upper reaches of the river," says the "Siam Free Press," awaiting the first favorable rise of the river to arrive at Bangkok gives promise of a very healthy timber season for Siamese dealers. Prices are high in Europe, and show every sign of keeping up here, so that there is every prospect that the teak trade will receive a decided 'boom' and that 1892 will be a prosperous season for the teak merchants of Bangkok. But while every year the splendid teak forests of Siam are being thinned, the Siamese are doing absolutely nothing in the way of afforestation. They are allowing the means of a splendid revenue to slip from their hands, and are running through their substance with the greatest indifference. The forests of Upper Siam will afford magnificent returns to Government for years to come if only the most elementary steps are taken to preserve them. At present everything is left to nature, and nature fails to make up the deficit in the teak forests.

We learn from Alexandria that the Egyptian Government has under consideration, in connection with the State Domains Administration, a fresh valuation of its lands, it appearing that the value assigned to them as security for the Domains loan is far in excess of their market value. The total nominal value of the outstanding bonds is £4,860,560, but from this sum has to be deducted the floating capital in the hands of the State Domains Commissioners, amounting to £E260,000 which leaves the net liability to bond-holders at about £4,500,000. In virtue of the Debts Conversion Decree, State Domains lands may be sold to the extent of £E300,000 per annum; but their present valuation is a bar to any sales; and hence the Minister of Finance fears that the annual deficit which the Government has to make good will remain a perpetual charge on the Treasury. It is, therefore, proposed that the existing valuation of the different estates should be reduced by 20 per cent., in order to induce buyers to come forward; and the Minister of Finance suggests that the opinion of the State Domains Commissioners on the advisibility of this course being pursued should be obtained before the matter is submitted to the Public Debt Commissioners, who would be asked to consent to half the charge that the carrying out of this proposal would entail being borne by the Special Reserve Fund and the Sinking Fund, the other moiety to be borne by the Government out of its General Reserve Fund. The Minister also suggests that any fresh valuation should be based on the net amount of the bonds to be paid off, after deduction of the floating capital, and not on the gross nominal value of the outstanding bonds. An important condition of the scheme is one that would effect a reduction of the expenditure pari passu with the sales of land. To attain this object the Minister of Finance suggests that the sales should be limited to one or two lots at a time, and not be spread over all the estates of the State Domains Administration, since expenses cannot be reduced until a complete lotfish is sold and this becomes impossible if no such restriction be made.

A correspondent writes:—"An effort is being made to revive the project for forming a syndicate of calico printers. Both in Manchester and in Glasgow the friends of the movement have been busily engaged during the past few weeks. Thus far there appears to be no ground for believing that there has been any appreciable change in the views of those connected with the trade since the unsuccessful attempt to form a union about twelve months since. That there are firms willing to sell their businesses to a syndicate is certain; that there are others, large and wealthy, who will do nothing of the kind is equally beyond dispute. It does not seem probable, therefore, that all the firms in the trade will be united under one control. It is admitted, however, that there is a need for more common working in connection with many important matters affecting the trade. Many of the better class firms have ceased the indiscriminate 'cutting' for shippers' orders which was prevalent some time ago."

An experiment of some importance bearing on the vexed question of long credits has been made by a Manchester home-trade firm. In future the firm in question will allow 4 per cent. discount for cash on delivery of goods. This is a slightly better discount than long-credit houses allow to those drapers who pay prompt cash: the rate in these cases being 3½ to 3¾ per cent. Three per cent. is allowed by many for one month, 2½ for two months, or four months approved bill from first of following month. The offer of the firm referred to is equal to ¼ of one per cent. in advance of the "prompt cash" terms of forward-trading houses. No credit is allowed by the house in question, and, it is argued, this enables it to offer better terms than are possible with the risk of bad debts. The experiment will be watched with interest as a means of putting a stop to what is admitted to be a growing evil.

The report of the Hamburg and Calcutta Line Steam-ship Company states that the direct trade of Germany with the East Indies has not yet so far developed as to relieve the vessels of the necessity of calling at English ports in order to fill up with cargo, and even then it has not always been possible to obtain sufficient loading for the regular fortnightly sailings. For the return voyages, however, the vessels have constantly obtained full loading. The profit balance for the past year amounts to £7,175, out of which, however, the interest on the preference stock and sundry charges have had to be provided, and the loss for the year 1890, amounting to £3,507, to be written off, a balance of £916 remaining. The directors have, moreover, considered it necessary, in consequence of the reduced prices of ships and the depreciation, to write off £26,056 against the ships account, so that an adverse balance of £25,140 appears. The vessels now stand in the books at £237,500, against a share capital of £225,000 and preference stock amounting to £50,000.

It is reported from Hamburg that the China Export, Import, and Banking Company of that port, which took over the commission business of Messrs. Justus Lembke and Co., in Hamburg, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai, and has a capital of £25,000, was able to declare a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. for its first business year, ending December 31, 1890, and is in a position to declare 16 per cent. for the year 1891, the profits for the latter year amounting to £5,326.

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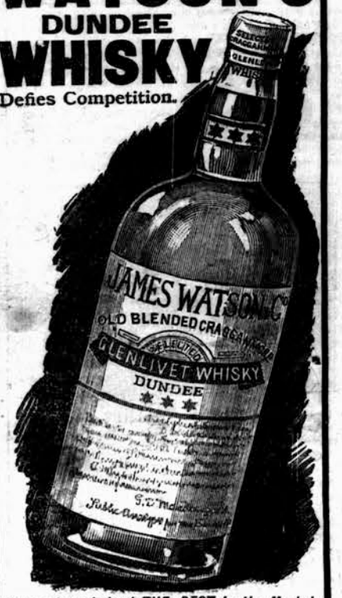

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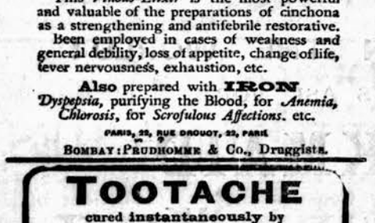

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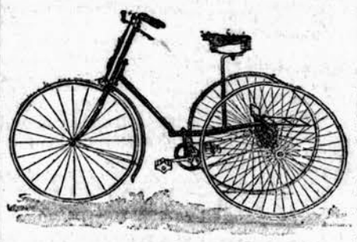

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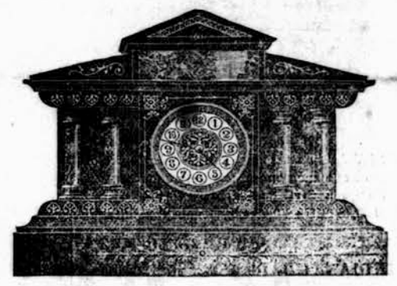

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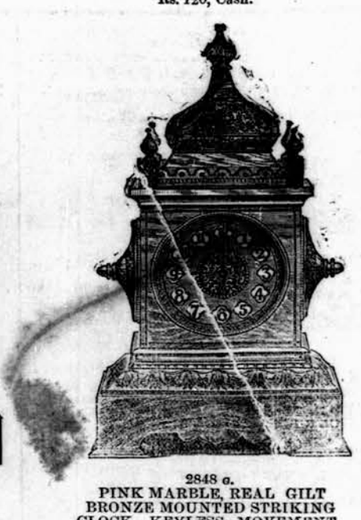

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